TOLEDO BLADE

WEEKLY

NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

VOL. XLII. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874. NO. 24.

A CREMATION ODE

She listened with an eager ear
To Joseph's declaration,
And heard him long and earnestly
Descant upon cremation.

I want no sentiment, he sa'd;
No "lying 'neath the daisies;"
Just set my legs afire, and let
The balance go to blazes.

And when *you* go, it shall not be
To molder in a socket;
I'll touch you off and let you soar
To heaven like a rocket.

What! burn your Susan Jane, said she,
And put her in a platter?
I don't just like your little game;
Now, Joe, that's what's the matter.

Why then, said Joe, I should not lose
A single jot or tittle;
Your little now to be so much;
Then you'd be much in little.

You'd fructify the earth, my love,
And resting on its bosom,
I'd smile to think tha' scattered 'round
Were particles of Susan.

Oh, do not scatter me, she cried;
Nor subject me to rough-shocks,
But put me in your pocket dear,
Or hide me in your snuff-box.

It cannot be, I'll sow you, Sue;
And then with feelings gladish,
I'll smell you in the onion bed,
And taste you in the raddish.

And so poor Susan pines and weeps;
At last she knows her fate, O;
Joe's ettled that she shall become
The sweetest sweet potato.

THE FIRST AND THE SECOND CLARICE.

From advance sheets of Locke's National Monthly for July.

For five years after our marriage, Dick and I were too poor to live in a house of our own; so we rented the half of a double cottage from Mr. Mayhew.

This life in a house with another family proved very trying. The first group of fellow-tenants was a widow with three single daughters. One of the latter gave music lessons, and some wretch of a child kept banging away at a rickety piano from morning till night. Sour little girls with music books under their arms knocked at my parlor door, and had to be politely sent to the next. Pert young men presented themselves at unseasonable hours inquiring for Miss Perkiss, or Miss Gabriella, or Miss Sophia.

My life was made a burden by these vexatious trifles, and I rejoiced when at the close of the first quarter they gave notice.

After them came a household of nine: seven small children, a fretful mother, an intemperate father, and an abominably cross dog. I was in mortal dread of the last two members of the establishment, and as the front door-yard was in common, was often kept indoors from fear of the ugly beast.

They remained till the year was out, and, to my infinite relief, were refused any further lease of the premises.

After their departure, Mr. Mayhew gave the house a thorough renovation, and after inviting me to admire the fresh paint and new paper, said, pleasantly:

"You are going to have agreeable neighbors, Mrs. Ordway."

"Am I?" I returned eagerly. "I am glad. These people have driven me nearly frantic."

"Yes," replied my landlord, with a complacent glance at the tidy little parlor, "they are old friends of mine; a French lady, Madame Maillot, and her daughter; very clever ladies both of them; poor, but genteel. I hope you will be neighborly."

"That I will," I answered heartily, "if they are as nice as you say."

A few days later Mr. Mayhew himself came with a load of furniture, not too much of it, but very elegant, though quaint.

"The old lady sent her traps on ahead, and I agreed to see to them," he explained, as he asked a little advice of me about arranging things, so that the place would look a trifle home-like for the new comers. I cheerfully assisted in placing the chairs and tables, and finally Mr. Mayhew and I put down the carpet in the parlor and hung up the few pictures.

"It looks quite cheery," said the old bachelor, glancing at the oval mirror on the chimney board, to see how much dust might be on his face. "You'll like them, Mrs. Ordway, I'll be bound; and they'll be first-rate company for you, Dick is at the store so much of the time."

The next afternoon was a drizzly April day, and I sat by a bright fire wondering about the French ladies, when a hack drew up and Madame Maillot and her daughter alighted. Mr. Mayhew was not with them, and as soon as their trunks were set in the house, I went, in my impulsive fashion, out in the rain, from my front door to theirs, and knocked decidedly. An old lady with a thin face, noticeable for sharp thick black eyes and a prominent nose, opened to me.

"Madame Maillot, I believe?" A formal bow from the matron. "I am Mrs. Ordway, your next-door neighbor. It is damp and cold. I have a good fire, please come in and warm yourself by it. Mr. Mayhew has asked me to be sociable with you."

"Mamma does not speak English very well, nor understand it perfectly; but we shall be very glad to accept your kindness," said the young girl, in very pure Anglo-saxon.

She hastily explained in her native tongue what I had said, and they followed me into my little sitting-room.

They removed their wrappings, and I looked at Mademoiselle Maillot with inward delight. She was quite tall, but very slender, with dark eyes and hair. There was a peculiar child-like appealing expression upon her face that won my heart at the first sight. Her mother's shrewd, keen eye and sagacious countenance bore no trace of ever having been in any degree like that of her ingenuous daughter.

I bade them be seated, and, as the kettle steamed from the kitchen stove, hastily filled the tea pot and set a snug lunch on the table before they fairly knew what I intended.

"You are good, indeed, to be so friendly with strangers," said Miss Maillot, as I sat down with them, and the old lady murmured, "Ah, so good Madame, merci, merci."

"You do not speak English, Madame?" I said in my blunt Yankee way.

"Oh yes, Madame," rejoined my guest promptly.

"Mamma is very vain of her English, but she is confident with strangers; when she is well acquainted, she will talk to you quite freely," said the daughter, and I listened to her perfectly modulated voice with fresh satisfaction. While, as I have remarked, her English was wonderfully correct, there was an evident carefulness in her accent and pronunciation which showed that it was not her mother tongue.

When the ladies were warmed and refreshed, I carried a shovelful of coals in and lit a fire in their tiny grate, bidding them wait till the chill was off the house before they betook themselves to their own apartments.

Mr. Mayhew, at this juncture, bustled in full of apologies for being out of town when they arrived, and profuse in thanks to me for making them comfortable. As soon as their fire mellowed the air a little, they withdrew with polite acknowledgments of my kindness.

Mr. Mayhew lingered a moment to ask my impression of my neighbors.

"The young lady is charming," I answered warmly, "and I presume I shall like Madame when I get acquainted with her."

"Clarice *is* a beautiful girl, and Madame really a very good woman, rather aristocratic and ambitious in her ideas, but you won't like her any less for that, Mrs. Ordway. Now, I want you to help Clarice get up a French class to eke out their meagre income."

"I will do my best, and make a pupil myself, and I think Tom will take lessons too; that will be a beginning," said I, zealously.

Mr. Mayhew passed out just as Dick and his brother Tom came in from the store. Dick was head book-keeper, and Tom, an awkward boy of eighteen, an under clerk.

"Our new tenants have come," I said, as I poured out the tea for them.

"Ah, have you seen them, and how do you like them?" asked my husband, as he stirred his second lump of sugar around in his tea-cup.

"Oh yes, I brought them in to warm and have some lunch. I like them ever so much. Miss Maillot is really lovely," was my emphatic testimony.

"So, like a *woman*, to make up her mind on such short acquaintance," remarked Tom, with masculine superiority.

"Kate isn't often mistaken in first impressions," kindly put in Dick, passing his cup. "In fact, I believe any of us may generally trust safely to them;" and my husband looked at me with a smile intended to remind me of his first impression of me.

"Yes," cried Master Tom, intercepting my return of Dick's bland expression, "because you fell in love with Kate at first sight, and have been married a year without quarreling, you think one can always depend upon first impressions."

A soft tapping at the door cut short Tom's eloquence, and I admitted Miss Maillot, who was somewhat confused at sight of the gentlemen, but acknowledged their introduction with grave politeness.

"Would I kindly lend them a few matches?" she asked, and retired with them immediately.

"What do you think of her now?" I demanded of my brother-in-law.

Tom sat rolling his bread into pills and flattening them out upon the table cloth. He looked up, colored very red, and saying "she is a pretty girl, Kate," put on his hat and went out.

Dick and I laughed at his evident susceptibility to the charms of Clarice, and then I put away the tea-things, washed my dishes, and sat down to my evening chat with my liege lord.

I found Clarice as pleasant as I fancied her, and rather liked Madame. The French class was easily made up of young ladies who took lessons in the day, but Tom and I were permitted to receive instruction in the evening. No other gentleman was admitted; but Tom was still quite a lad, and Madame graciously consented that he should be a pupil.

A very willing student, he proved, but a very dull one. He learned to understand and translate quite readily, but his awkward Yankee tongue refused to utter the sounds, and his accent was simply barbarous. The little teacher bore his mistakes with the patient courtesy of a foreigner, never seeming wearied, or irritated, by his inability to master the pronunciation.

At first, Madame used to attend all the recitations, but I think her nerves were inadequate to sustain her through such butchery of her beloved language, and she absented herself.

Clarice was just from a convent school, and would have liked a taste of American society, but Madame was rigid. She might meet anyone at my house, but she must not mix in the company of indiscriminate young folks.

"You see, Madame Ordway," she confided to me, after she grew familiar, "I cannot let my Clarice go with young *people*, she might *love* a young American; that can never be, she must marry only one who is French and rich. Ah, Madame, we were grand once; my Clarice must be so as I was."

Clarice, by her mother's restrictions, met no gentlemen save Dick, Mr. Mayhew and that hobble-de-hoy, Tom.

She was quite at her ease now with all three, and if she desired to see more of the masculine world, never revealed her wishes.

We saw with pleasure that she was polishing our "rough diamond" of a boy into better shape. Tom grew more punctilious in dress, more courteous in manner, while he labored away at his French.

"He *does* improve," said Clarice, joyfully, after three months of nightly drilling. "He will yet speak it, you will see."

I smiled. "You are such a faithful teacher, dear, he cannot help learning something!"

"It is not that; he is himself so earnest, he studies so hard," replied she, opening her eyes wide in her eagerness. "He is, perhaps, as you say, a little awkward, but he is very good. One can believe him in all things."

"Yes," I assented, "he is a good, honest boy, and when he is a few years older will not be awkward. Look at Dick, and he tells me he was worse than Tom."

"Ah, is it so?" she queried with a bright face, "Mr. Ordway is a gentleman, quite elegant; even mamma says that."

I put my arm around her slender waist and kissed her, she was so irresistible with her frank childish smile. I was beginning to build a castle in the air for her and my brother-in-law.

Tom was a year the older, and if they chose to fancy each other, it would be very charming.

One July evening Tom, Clarice and I were sauntering in the yard, looking at the flowers and chattering French for improvement; that is she was speaking her native language, and we were attempting a vile imitation of it, when a draggled woman with frowzy, black hair, walked in at the gate and demanded if we wished our fortunes told.

"No," I said, curtly, "they are already made."

"You had better let me tell them, Madame. I can tell you true. I am an Egyptian," returned the sibyl.

"No my good woman, we don't want any of your skill," responded Tom, so decisively, that the prophetess retired in wrath.

"I don't know, I almost wish I had asked her to tell mine," said Clarice, hesitating, looking after the retreating figure.

"Do you wish to know when that rich Frenchman is going to delight your mamma's eyes?" I questioned.

"No," she cried, shrugging her pretty shoulders defiantly, "I will have none of him."

"Let *me* tell your fortune," exclaimed Tom, eagerly; "I am Scotch on the mother's side; I have the second sight."

She gave him her little pink palm, unhesitatingly as if she had been seven instead of seventeen.

Artful scamp, he bent very close to it and kept it some time, pretending that the twilight was too dim for him to see the lines.

"Well?" she demanded, after a thorough scrutiny on his part.

"Yes, it is all clear to me now," said the oracle, soberly. "You do not marry the rich Frenchman, but a poor American, near your own age, who for love of you and with you makes a handsome fortune, and you both live to a green old age."

"I thank you; I do not desire any happier fate," she replied, withdrawing her slender hand.

Tom gave me a look of unutterable triumph and I asked, "What do you think of first impressions now, Master Tom?"

"Clarice!" called Madame from the house, and the obedient daughter hastily went at the summons.

Tom had not made any reply to my query. He watched the agile figure till it was hidden by the closed door.

"She's the best girl in the world, Kate," he now observed, rather irrelevantly, "and I'm going to marry her in two years."

"Indeed!" I rejoined, quite amused at his naive declaration, "has she promised you?"

"No; I haven't asked her, but what she said is enough. She is as frank and truthful as a child," was the confident response.

I never knew that there was any more explicit proposal on *his* part or acceptance on *hers*; but from that evening they both understood each other. The consequent change in Tom was as startling as that of Whittier's freedman, who

"Rose a man that laid him down a slave."

Our overgrown lad seemed to arise next morning a steady-minded, purposefull man—all his boyish pranks laid aside, his little extravagances foregone. The one aim before him was to gain a position where he could maintain a wife. By Clarice's request nothing was said to her mother, but Tom set himself diligently to the cultivation of Madame's goodwill. It was unaccountable that her shrewd black eyes could be hood-winked, but I think the measure of this youngster's presumption was entirely beyond her comprehension. She always treated us, in her most cordial moments, with lofty condescension of manner. I believe there was Orleans blood in a small quantity in her aristocratic veins, and she never looked on any living American as really worthy to tie her shoe laces.

Clarice was so unlike her noble-blooded parent that her democratic little heart was given to the first youth with whom she was permitted to associate.

As I mentioned before, Tom was indefatigable in his attentions to the excellent lady. He used to borrow Mr. Mayhew's old horse and buggy at least twice a month to take Madame and her daughter to mass at L——, ten miles away; there happened singularly enough to be no Catholic Church in our village. Clarice often begged to go to service with me, but this was always denied.

By degrees Clarice's young lover grew to be quite a favorite with the mother, who regarded his many assiduities as homage offered upon the shrine of her own age and station. She frequently quoted him as a model of deportment, for his courtesy to his seniors and superiors. Sly little Clarice often smiled quietly at mamma's complacent appropriation of Tom's politeness, and hoped that, when his prospects in life were well assured, the maternal benediction must fall upon their union.

The friendship so quickly formed between the gentle French girl and myself deepened into the closest intimacy. I had never been blessed with a sister, and she seemed to take the place of one. Dick declared he was jealous of her, but he was as glad as I in the hope that she would be Tom's wife. Excellent Mr. Mayhew found out the state of things, and procured the ambitious boy a good situation. He likewise promised to keep the secret until a propitious hour, and then to use his utmost powers to conciliate Madame. Every thing looked as bright as May for the patient young lovers.

One pleasant day, more than a year after the settlement of the Maillots, I wished to drive out into the country after some fruit. I borrowed Mr. Mayhew's venerable horse and time-worn buggy, and with Clarice for company, set off. The road was smooth, though dusty, for the weather had been unusually dry, and we made our visit to the orchard safely, and were returning in high glee, when a very discomfiting circumstance simultaneously put a stop to our progress and our merriment. I was only a girl of twenty, and still quite heedless; so in the brilliant visions of Clarice's future, I had been ignorant of the fact that the tire had fallen off one of the fore-wheels. I suppose it fell into the thick dust, and that I was looking at my pretty friend and letting old Selim go where he pleased. The first intimation of the loss I received was the collapsing of the injured wheel. The sober horse stood quite still. After the first shock of the accident was over, Clarice and I alighted and looked in dismay at the ruin. We were three miles from town and twilight was not far distant. There was no house nearer than a quarter of a mile.

I was not able to walk home, and we were revolving several different projects in our minds, when a handsome carriage came up behind us, and a gentleman inquired in broken English the nature of our disaster and offered his assistance.

Clarice answered in French, to my surprise, for she was unusually diffident. "He is my countryman," she explained.

The stranger got out of his vehicle, examined our buggy, and with a shrug of his shoulders pronounced the injury beyond temporary repair. He then very civilly proffered us seats in his equipage, which we were obliged to accept. He tied old Selim to the back of his carriage, and we drove into town in far more elegant style than we went out.

Our cavalier was a very short, stout Frenchman of fifty, rather bald, with a very stiff moustache. He was very ceremonious and very elegant in dress, and more profuse in jewelry than I liked to see. He spoke to me with some embarrassment of manner, consequent upon his imperfect command of the language; but in addressing Clarice he was quite at ease.

When we reached home, Clarice invited our escort to go in and be presented to Madame, which he was charmed to do, but when that stately matron entered, she held out her hand with a little cry of delight, "Oh, Monsieur Perreau," and the gentleman rejoined, "Oui, Madame Maillot," in equal enthusiasm.

Clarice soon left them after her own introduction, and came in to laugh over our catastrophe with Tom and Dick. Madame Maillot kept her old friend all night, with a little assistance from me in furnishing a bed, and they jabbered till long after midnight. Mons. Perreau was duly presented to our small family, and went away with many protestations of his joy at being able to render us so trifling a favor which had resulted in so heavenly a meeting with his best friend, Madame Maillot.

"He knew mamma in France, when she was a young girl, and after she married papa, when they were rich. He used to know me when I was a baby, too. I believe he really was an old sweetheart of mamma's. Oh how they did talk. Kate, do you know I like to hear English so much better than French, I think I am an American girl," Clarice said in her merry way.

Mons. Perreau came again in a few weeks and I continued to come until the light-hearted girl confided to me her belief that he was paying court to Madame. "Isn't it charming," she cried, "oh if mamma will only marry him, I can have my liberty, and Tom will be happy."

It struck me that Madame's suitor was unusually anxious to propitiate her daughter, but I accepted Clarice's theory.

Just at this time came the greatest sorrow of my life. My only child was given me for two months, and, in the short space of its existence, little else attracted my thought. My good neighbors shared my joy, and mingled their tears with my own. Clarice herself dressed him for his last sleep, and watched beside him till his burial. The shock of his death reduced me to such feeble health, that Dick took me to mother's for a long visit and rest. My kind little friend prepared my dresses for the journey, put my house to rights, and packed my trunk with her deft little fingers, trying to cheer me in many delicate ways.

The day before my departure Mons. Perreau called to express his sympathy, and to pay a visit to Madame. After his departure, Clarice burst into my room sobbing, "Oh Kate," she cried out, "I never will marry him, the odious old man! I thought he wanted mamma, and she is very angry that I have refused him, but he is too ugly. I do not care for his money."

I was extremely startled at this revelation, and expressed my indignation.

"Mamma talks dreadfully to me, and says I am so undutiful and so ungrateful," and Clarice buried her face in my lap.

"Let me go to her," I urged, "and tell her of your fondness for Tom, and how promising his prospects are, and beg her not to sacrifice the happiness of both."

"No, no!" answered the frightened child, "she would take me away from here at once. She says I shall go into a convent if I do not marry Mons. Perreau. Keep my secret, dear Kate."

"Can't I write to you while I am gone?" I inquired anxiously.

"Only what mamma can see, unless you send it to Mr. Ordway, or Tom," was her answer.

I was at mother's four months before I was able to return. I had letters from Clarice, in which, I thought I detected low spirits, but as *mamma* read them all, there was nothing in regard to Mons. Perreau.

Tom wrote that the old lady kept her very close, and he thought pressed the Frenchman's suit, but had poor success.

Dick was so busy that he sent his brother to bring me home, and that young gentleman having a commission to fill for Mr. Mayhew, went to New York, and then to Philadelphia, and finally spent a fortnight at mother's, and was absent just one month from the village, when we returned together.

We had been a little troubled about his sweetheart, whose "old termagant of a mother," as he profanely denominated Madame Maillot, was worrying her into a fit of sickness.

I longed intensely for a sight of the dear girl who had wept with me over my dear baby, and was very impatient to reach my house. Dick was not looking for us, and we stole quietly in. I listened, thinking to hear Clarice's voice; it was the usual hour for the French class, but the stillness was perfect. I knocked, but there was no reply, and as Tom had gone to the store, I burst into tears; the loneliness and silence brought back afresh the loss of the little child.

Dick came in much distressed at my sorrow, and informed me that our neighbors had been gone almost as long as Tom. "I think they went the next day but one, on a visit to some old crony of Madame's. Clarice did not want to go, she has been rather out of sorts ever since you went away. I guess they will be back next week," said my husband, trying to cheer my drooping spirits.

I waited very anxiously for their return, but a fortnight passed without any token of their existence. At the expiration of that time a handsome carriage deposited Madame in great magnificence of apparel at the little gate, but alone.

She came to my door in a few minutes, and to my greeting returned, "Give me joy, Madame Ordway, my daughter is married."

"Married?" I cried, turning faint with dismay.

"Yes, my good friend, to my old comrade Mons. Perreau. Ah, so grande, Madame," with a flourish of her withered hand, "dresses, jewelry, everything magnifique. See you, diamonds, pearls, *lingerie*, everything so grande. Ah, it is beautiful. Gifts to me, handsome, ah, superbe. I cannot tell you half. Everything from Paris. The day before you went away, Madame, Mons. Perreau,—what you call it,—ah, propose. Clarice foolish child, say *non*. I say *oui* to Monsieur. I tell him to order the trousseau, that all is right. *Oui, oui*, Madame, it has been so, she is Madame Perreau."

"Where is Clarice now?" I asked, my brain whirling with the shock, and the old lady's clatter.

"Ah, on the bridal tour, Niagara, New Orleans—everywhere; see you, he would take her to Paris, Madame, she will not go; she will not France, only America."

"Will she be happy, Madame Maillot? Does she love her husband?" was my next remark.

"Happy? Why not? Money, grand house, silk, lace, everything. I will tell you true, Madame, she does not *love* him now, but what is that you call *love*? Can you eat him, can you wear him?" retorted the disdainful mother.

I vouchsafed no reply, and the oratress went on, "Perhaps my daughter might marry a poor youth and *love* him. Very good; work, children, nothing grand, no carriage, no jewelry, you call this well, Madame? See you, now she has what you call luxury, and in one year she is glad, she forgets the poor youth."

I waived the subject, and in a few moments my visitor retired to her own apartments.

I cried bitterly at the thought of my lost sister, and of the disappointment of poor Tom. I dreaded breaking the news to him, but he came in that evening, threw a paper in my lap without speaking, and went to his own room. I picked up the *Herald* to read the usual report of a "Wedding in High Life," by the irrepressible Jenkins. Truly Clarice's bridal had been magnificent; the bride's loveliness was commended, but her pallor was remarked. My heart ached for the hapless girl whose happiness had been so ruthlessly destroyed by her scheming mother.

When Dick came he brought a letter from the office, which I tore open in eager haste:

"MY DEAR SISTER:—Pity me, and forgive me. I have been driven into a marriage with Mons. Perreau, and my heart is broken. Mamma is merciless, she thinks fine dresses and jewelry will console for any disappointment. Do not despise me Kate. Tell your brother to forgive and forget your wretched

CLARICE,"

were the words that I read, then I stole softly up and slipped it under Tom's door. In the morning he was gone, leaving a note to say that he had determined to seek a new situation, and promising to write when his mind was a little settled. Our home was very lonely now; the bright young faces that lit up the hearth were far removed. Between Madame and myself there had never been much intimacy, and now her company was suggestive of very disagreeble reminiscences. It was a relief to me when after the return of the Perreau's she went to make them a visit.

She came back to her cottage jubilant.

"Oh, so grande! such felicity as is Clarice's. Monsieur is so devoted, and my daughter in such splendor,—and not proud, Madame no—green-house, fountain, ah, magnifique; servants the most polite. You must visit them. Clarice would die of joy to see you."

"You do not live with them, Madame," I suggested.

"Me? No, not now, it is good they shall be alone awhile; when she likes him well, I shall be at home there," replied my neighbor smiling.

Five months after her marriage, Mons. Perreau brought his wife to visit the good mamma. They came in sumptuous display, with servants and such splendor of equipage as made our hum-drum village stand aghast. I did not go into Madame's apartment to greet the bride, but after awhile I heard the familiar gentleman tap at my door, and opened it to take Clarice in my arms. I kissed her a dozen times, and then held her off to look at her. She was very pale and thin, all her brightness was gone, and the extravagance of her dress rendered the dejection of her spirits the more evident. She laid her head on my breast and cried passionately; we did not speak for a long time, and when we did, not of the subject in our minds.

Finally Clarice went up with me to my poor little room, to bathe her face and prepare to meet her husband again. I went in with her, and Mons. Perreau was very affable. He desired his wife to make me some handsome present, but she knew that anything which came of his money would be unwelcome. He wished me to say how Clarice was looking, but seemed amazed when I said she looked ill. His eyes wandered constantly toward his wife with evident solicitude, and several times, as she leaned against the window, gazing out with a vacant, weary expression, he came out and stood beside her. They were an ill-matched pair in appearance; her delicate head so much above his in height, and her slight figure such a contrast to his.

During their stay he never failed to greet Madame each morning most affectionately; he came down in velvet dressing-gown, and saying sweetly, "On Maman, Maman," saluted her first on one withered cheek and then the other. Poor Clarice showed no exuberance of filial devotion. She stuck with me whenever she could, often silent for hours, holding my hand or lying with her head in my lap. She had asked me once hurriedly and half-quietly about Tom, and wept vehemently when I told her that we had never heard from him since his departure.

When Mons. Perreau and his family returned "Maman" accompanied them to become an ornament of their elegant establishment.

The cottage was now let to a newly-married couple, who proved to be very desirable neighbors, and in Mrs. Winn's society I found some solace for my bereavement. The kindly interest she took in my friendship was very grateful, after being thrown upon Madame's icy nature for companionship.

A year had nearly expired since Tom's flight, without bringing tidings from him, when a dispatch from Mons. Perreau summoned me to his wife's bedside. I found poor Clarice dying of a broken heart. She was the mother of a tiny girl a month old, and she had sent to me to ask me to receive the babe in the stead of the child I had lost. She had wrung a reluctant promise from her sorrowing husband that the infant should be given to me. After I had pledged myself to allow it to be trained in the Catholic faith, he consented. Madame Maillot was deeply injured that her grandchild was not consigned to her fostering tenderness.

"You broke my heart, mamma, you must not break my daughter's," said the dying mother.

I remained with my dear girl till she was hidden from sight, and then bore home the little Clarice.

The child given to us under such painful circumstances, became fully our own. Mons. Perreau lived till she was five years old, but was a grief-stricken man, and from neglect of business died comparatively poor. He left Madame a bequest which enabled her to go to France. She was too indignant at the disposition made of her grandchild, ever to take any interest in its welfare.

Clarice inherited a modest income from her father, and grew up quite as pretty as her mother, and even more accomplished. She took a deep interest in the mournful history of Madame Perreau, whose desire it was that her daughter might learn from my lips how sad had been the fate of the first Clarice. The little maid was always very much concerned as to the destiny of our poor brother, from whom no intelligence reached us.

After years of anxious waiting we ceased to hope that he lived. A person answering his description had died in an obscure mining town in California; and we numbered him with our beloved dead.

Little Clarice, in spite of the sober meditations she indulged in, was a very cheery creature. She had none of her mother's foreign traits, but a few lithe, quick gestures, which suggested French blood. We thought her very charming, and were careful that her susceptible young heart should not be idly given away.

At eighteen, she was in our eyes as winsome a sprite as her mother in her happiest days, and as she was quite fancy-free, we felt much solicitude for her girlish heart.

We had removed from our quiet village when her school-days began, for we could not trust her at a boarding school, and now that she had graduated, we dreaded the introduction of so ingenuous and warm-hearted a child into the hypocrisies of society. I was walking with my daughter on the street one morning, meditating on this subject, when we met a gentleman whose face was unfamiliar to me. He was tall, with very long black beard and moustache, dark gray eyes, rather elegant bearing and fastidious dress. He looked at the pretty girl at my side with manifest surprise, and cried out passionately, "Clarice! is it possible?"

"Tom," screamed I, for it could be no other voice. I threw up my veil; "Kate!" he exclaimed, wringing my hand, and in a moment he was walking home with us. I introduced my daughter, and she looked up at him with her mother's shy, dark eyes.

Dick was overjoyed, and we all congratulated ourselves on the resemblance which had so startled him.

Tom had been in Australia for years, had returned to America, not rich, but comfortable. He was single, and seemed to have kept the memory of his one passion through the nineteen years of his absence. With Clarice and me he visited the grave of his lost love; we went away and left him alone beside the cross that marked her resting place.

"I think her name should have been *Dolores*," murmured Clarice, as we left the churchyard. "Do you think my fate will be like hers, mamma?"

"My darling, of course not, why do you ask?" I answered in surprise.

"I do not know, only I have the same name," she replied, pensively.

Tom seemed to like to be with his kindred, and proposed to go in business with Dick, which was eagerly accepted, and he again became a member of our household.

I often saw him watching our daughter with eyes that were full of solemn tenderness. "He is looking fondly at her, when he means the affection for her mother; you remember Lowell's beautiful idea of kissing the living child for the dead one," I remarked to my husband.

"Do you think so?" said Dick; "I thought it might be for herself."

"Oh, no, surely not, there is too much difference in their ages," I responded, with a feeling of annoyance.

Clarice grew very quiet and thoughtful. I was sadly disturbed at her subdued manner. Tom became gloomy and *distrait*. I suggested to Dick to take our daughter off for a journey, and preparations began for the journey.

Tom, coming in one day, found me packing a trunk for Clarice. He glanced around to see if she was in hearing, and then unburdened his heart to me as in the days long passed.

"Kate," he confessed, "I am making a fool of myself. Clarice is so exactly the image of her mother, that my infatuation repeats itself. Don't tell me of the disparity in our years, I know it all, but I can't help loving her, and I see how foolish and presumptuous I am to think of uniting her youth to my middle age. I will go off till she marries. It is not right for me to stay."

As I opened my lips to speak, my daughter came in quite pale, she had been in the next room with the door ajar; she stood a moment hesitating, then kneeling by me and putting her head in my lap, as poor Clarice had so often done, she whispered, "Oh, mamma, tell him not to go, I want him to stay."

Quite startled by this demonstration on the part of my little girl, I was silent, but Tom, who had caught the purport of her words, asked in a husky voice, "Do you really want me to stay, Clarice?"

"Yes," she answered, and I rose up, lifting the bowed head tenderly, walked out of the room, and left them to decide their own fate.

I put on my hat and went straight to Dick's counting-room, and asking a private conference, revealed the state of the case to my husband.

"I thought so," was his sententious observation.

We let our daughter elect what best pleased her, and she elected to be Tom's wife.

"You see, mamma, why I thought my fate might be like hers, for I loved the same person, and thought I too was to be disappointed," said my Clarice, as we talked of her mother's fondness for our brother.

No, thank Heaven, this fair child has been blessed with the happiness that was denied the first Clarice.

—*Mrs. Mary T. Mott.*

RELIGIOUS.

Without making any noise, the Friends are doing a world of good among the freedmen and Indians.

Nine new Presbyterian Churches have been organized within the bounds of the Synod of the Pacific since its last meeting.

The retiring fund for pastors connected with the Congregational Union of England and Wales now amounts to half a million of dollars, and the widow fund to about $80,000.

The fifty-seventh annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio convenes at Gambier on the 23d inst. The divisions will be one of the important measures for consideration.

The antipathy of the Japanese is said to be so great against Catholics that the Romish missionaries have abandoned their symbol of the cross, that the natives may fail to find the distinction between them and the Protestants.

The Baptist Seminary in Chicago has ben in existence seven years, during which time it has sent out into the active ministry over seventy young men. has erected a building at a cost of $60,000, and has accumulated a large endowment fund.

The 175th anniversary of the old Swedes' Church, at Wilmington, Delaware, was celebrated May 28th. At the communion service in the morning the old plate, made in Sweden, and presented to this church in 1718, was used.

The tide seems to be running for the moment against the ritualists in England. Two cases, one at Exeter and the other at Liverpool, have been decided against them, and Archbishop Tait has introduced into the House of Lords, a bill which is intended to clip their wings.

At the late Episcopal Convention in Pennsylvania, Bishop Stephens stated that he had declined to receive as candidates for orders, members of Church Guilds and secret associations. He contended that these associations had been the means of sowing the seeds of error, which were bringing forth the fruits of discord and schism.

The Hicksite Quakers of the country ha a grand reunion the other day at Philadelphia, the stronghold of the sect. There were delegations from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and other States, constituting a vast concourse of people. The lower floor was filled exclusively with men, and the galleries with women, devout and prayerful.

Henry Ward Beecher says he don't believe in infant baptism, but he practices it, thinking it a very beautiful ordinance, but having no particular sanctity. He declares, moreover, that when he forms a sect, which will not be in this life, if at all, it will be a sect that may use any ordinance that it wants to, and need not use any ordinance it does not want to.

It is a fact of considerable importance in church history that the Synod of the Irish Episcopal church has decided to strike the damnatory clauses out of the Athanasian creed and to use the creed only three times a year in the service. The view which conservative theologians in England take to this movement may be inferred in some measure from a letter of one of them to the *Churchman*, which begins by lamenting the radicalism of the Irish church in this matter, and then goes on to say: "It would not be at all surprising if the next struggle on the creed in England were to end as that in Ireland has done."

Rabbi Sonneschein, of Cincinnati, has written a letter to the Israelite, opposing the movement on foot to have the Jewish Sabbath observed on the Christian Sunday. "We reject," he says, "the Sunday as a substitute for the Sabbath. We don't want to honor a forgery where we still own genuine coin. And the Sunday must, even in the eyes of impartial Christian theology, be recognized as a pious forgery. False and fickle Jews, ready to throw away the last sign of distinct Judaism may flirt with the Sunday. Where flirtation is a crime and obstinacy a virtue, we prefer to be obstinate. 'A true Jew clings to the Sabbath' that is our motto, by which we live and die!"

In Madeira, where the American board has sustained a mission during forty years, there are 31 churches, 16 native pastors, 1,633 communicants, a total attendance of 7,393, and 105 native catechists employed in evangelistic work. The 142 churches and village congregations raised last year nearly $2,000. The financial prospects of the American board are not encouraging. In the two months of March and April the receipts were $8,745 less than those of the same months last year, and the sum needed the next four months to enable the board to close the year without embarrassment can not be less than $258,000. Deducting what is hoped for from legacies, &c., and the board fix the sum needed at $210,000, which is $91,511 more than was received from donations during the same months last year. Many who have helped the board *before* in times of emergency were crippled financially by the Chicago and Boston fires and the panic, and are unable to do as they have done before, and therefore the board appeals to small givers to increase their gifts, or there must be a large and most embarrassing debt at the close of the year. One cent a day from the members of the churches co-operating with the board would give it more than twice the sum which it is now expending.

An Eventful History.

Among the names of candidates for admission to the bar before the Supreme Court of Illinois, will be found that of E. J. Conger, a name with a story appended, he being the identical Conger that effected the capture of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln. His story since that time is an eventful one. Having received $12,000 as his reward for the capture he loaned it to a friend, Col. Baker, who secured the loan by a mortgage on a piece of land in Michigan. Shortly after the execution of the mortgage Baker died, and Conger, after the maturity of the note, proceeded to foreclose. Unfortunately the land was not correctly located in the mortgage, and the Baker heirs contested the foreclosure. After a protracted series of efforts to recover, Conger was finally beaten and left penniless. In this condition he removed to Carmi, Ill., to reside, and since then has prepared himself, by long and earnest study, to fit himself for the profession he has entered.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE, J. P. JONES,
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year $2.50.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

THE GALAXY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both 1 year for $4.50.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

THE NURSERY, price $1.50, and the BLADE both 1 year for $2.50.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and (BLADE both one year for $2.75.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3 00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

PRAIRIE FARMER, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

WESTERN RURAL, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.

EVERY SATURDAY, price 5.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.75.

HEARTH AND HOME, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.

RURAL NEW YORKER, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.

WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

REGULATIONS OF OCEAN CABLES.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, of the House of Representatives, by a large vote last week, agreed to report an ocean cable bill for the better regulation and transmission of foreign news, and the general protection of ocean cables. The bill resembles that known during the last Congress as the Woods bill. Among its excellent provisions are the following: That all wires and cables between the United States and foreign countries, within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be subject to the same conditions and privileges on the part of the United States as on the part of foreign countries. This is as it should be, since it places our Government on the same footing as foreign governments between which communication is opened.

The citizens of the United States shall be entitled to hold the same privileges as the citizens of other nations, dispatches to be sent in the following order:

First, dispatches of State, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the governments interested; second, dispatches on telegraphic service; third, private dispatches.

The telegraphic lines are to be kept open daily, and all dispatches are to be forwarded in the order filed, except as above stated. Among the prohibitions of the bill is the following, no two lines shall be consolidated, but where consolidation has already been effected the Secretary of State shall have power to establish rates, rules, and regulations, which shall be subject to Congressional control. Subject to grants hitherto made by Congress, the Secretary of State is also authorized to grant permission to any citizen, association, or corporation, to connect by telegraph wires the territory of the United States with that of any foreign country which shall have given permission to land and work such wires on its shores. The bill furthermore includes provisions for the punishment of persons who shall injure, destroy or interfere with the working of any cable, laying the penalty not to exceed $5,000 fine or imprisonment not exceeding three years.

An opportunity has not yet been afforded to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to introduce this needful bill to the consideration of that body, and it is sincerely to be hoped that in the hurry for adjournment so important a measure will not be laid over for the next Congress to act upon, as has been the case heretofore. The interests of the inhabitants of every section of the United States demand that similar provisions be made for the regulation of ocean cables, and it is a marvel that legislation has not yet effected and legalized measures so just in themselves, and at once so requisite to the needs of the nation.

☞ JOHN MAHONEY, the "American JACK SHEPPARD," and who has spent most of his life in prison, is now an inmate of the Illinois Penitentiary, at Joliet. In a letter to Mr. CHARLES SUTTON, keeper of the City Hall, New York, MAHONEY pays the following compliment to the Illinois Penitentiary:

The Joliet Penitentiary is the best conducted prison in the United States. Of course it has its faults, that I admit; but take it all in all, it is far ahead of any prison in the United States. It stands as far ahead of the so-called "Model Prison" of the world (I refer to Massachusetts) as the East is from the West.

There is one good thing in this prison, and that is there is no favoritism allowed. Saint and sinner are treated alike. If a convict gets an easy job it is because he deserves it, and not on account of dollars and cents or his social standing in society before he became a criminal. If Tweed, Ingersoll, Stokes, or any other of those high-toned rascals, were in this Penitentiary, they would have to turn the grindstone and speculate in hash and mush, the same as the rest of the inmates; and this is no more than right, for I hold that the higher the social standing of the culprit, the more certain and severe should be the sentence.

OUR PROVISIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

At the closing session of the Social Science Association, held in New York last month, a paper was read by President WHITE, of Cornell University, on "The Relation of National and State Governments to Advanced Education," which exceeded all others in interest and importance, freighted as it was with valuable truths and suggestions to all who have the higher educational advancement of the nation at heart. And, though some arguments were made in opposition to those advanced by President WHITE, they were weak and illogical, and only more forcibly illustrated the strength of his own position. In the paper above alluded to, the Professor, in a clear and forcible manner, exposed the weak point of the University system in the United States, in its neglect of the great principle of concentrated endowments. While 360 institutions exist in the Union, bearing the name of colleges and universities, scarce half a dozen are above mediocrity in their equipments, and no remedy can be suggested for this unhappy state of affairs except in efforts to check the undue multiplication of institutions for higher instruction by individuals, except as these act in conjunction with their State Legislatures, and aid in the erection of Universities which shall be entirely free from sectarian influence or control. President WHITE by no means believes that public support and control of advanced educational institutions will check private endowments, and argues that on the contrary these would give them the necessary unity and strength which is now unfortunately wanting.

In presenting the development of advanced education in the older and newer States, President WHITE demonstrated that the original University system, as transplanted to the United States, had its origin in the semi-monastic collegiate system of England, and that in its transplantation some of its best features were lost, on account of the influence of multitudinous sectarian considerations. Under whatever disadvantages the English higher educational system may labor, it fully recognizes the needful principle of concentrated endowments, while America, with its numerous colleges and universities, the greater number of which are under sectarian control, cannot properly equip them, and hence it is impossible that they rise above mediocrity. These feeble and poorly endowed institutions have in many instances secured the most able Professors of the literary and scientific world, who, under a better developed system, would have raised the rank of instruction to such a point that it could not have been excelled. But hampered as they were by wretchedly insufficient endowments, and by the exclusive denominational spirit which prevents cosmopolitan progress, they could neither do themselves or their institutions justice. In dwelling upon the condition of university instruction in all the States outside of the original thirteen, President WHITE demonstrated that there had not been developed, under their prevailing sectarian influence, a single one which was capable of taking high rank in any respect. In the newer States, the only ones which had attained eminence, were those which had been endowed by the State and individuals jointly.

He then eloquently and forcibly argued that in order to develop the higher educational institutions, but few should exist, and these be maintained by the State or the nation, and be free from all sectarian control; and demonstrated most conclusively that with our enormous national wealth, with the prevailing system of scattered endowments, we had in two hundred years not produced one single University which could take the highest rank in the world, and scarcely a single school of civil and mechanical engineering, and not one labratory which could compare with many recently organized in foreign countries. Our collections, in illustrating the mechanical arts, are most insignificant as compared with those of France, while as yet we have no museum which equals the recently established one of South Kensington, England.

Whenever marked progress has been made in higher education, it is where institutions had been erected by public grants, united to private gifts, as in the universities of Michigan, Virginia, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. To West Point he paid a high tribute as an institution which demonstrated that Government control was compatible with the development of a high sense of duty. Furthermore, Professor WHITE argued, that public provision by the people for their own system of advanced instruction was the only true republican and democratic method, since nothing could be more inharmonious with republicanism than to permit a great system of advanced instruction for the whole people to be controlled and limited by the dogmas and whims of living donors and dead testators. He gave instances where institutions had for generations been bound by the narrow views and contracted ideas of their benefactors, and showed how often gifts were utterly worthless because the endowments had been so magre that they could be of no account, as that of a certain college to which had been presented a splendid telescope, but which was minus an astronomical observatory, and another which had the observatory and lacked the telescope. A third had a large and very valuable botanical collection presented to it, which was useless, as no one had endowed a professorship of botany, and another was made the recipient of an extensive mineralogical cabinet, which was equally useless because nobody had endowed a professorship of mineralogy.

Another forcible point presented was, that the public school system necessarily and logically led to public endowment of advanced instruction. In this view, every thoughtful educator will agree with him, as also in other points which he has taken in exception to our present higher system of education. There is not a doubt that the great multiplication of universities and colleges has operated most disastrously to their usefulness, since they have been hampered and cramped by the poverty resulting from insufficient endowments, so that no one of them can rank above mediocre and many fall even below that rank. Our own State furnishes too many forcible illustrations of this. As compared to Michigan University, our colleges are weak, feeble institutions, whose concentrated wealth if united into one university, might be productive of the highest and most satisfactory results, whereas as now scarcely one ranks above mediocrity. The only objection made to President WHITE's arguments at all worth considering was, that the blighting effects of politics on higher education might prove disastrous to its success. To this we can but reply, that while there is danger, as general education advances that danger lessens, and wherever State endowments have been made for the support of public universities, the latter have been a success, and taking the past for a criterion, we have no reason to doubt the good sense of the nation in the future, particularly if that future is a more enlightened one than its past, for the greater the general intelligence and the general enlightenment, the greater will be the demand for the best possible educational advantages, from the first elementary principles to the highest, and since these can not be secured either through sectarian or political partisan influence, the hope may be reasonably entertained that rational good sense will prevail. If Ohio and every other State which has no State University, would forthwith make provisions for the endowment of one, and all the sectarian colleges would give to it their aggregate wealth, the cause of education would be immensely benefitted, particularly if the public high schools of each State would work in harmony with the State University, by fitting their graduates therefor. Under such a system, judiciously managed, the highest possible results would be attainable.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The twenty-fifth annual circular of this institution is before us, and from it we glean the following interesting facts: The close of a first quarter of a century of its existence, causes its corporators and faculty to look back upon its career with sentiments not only of encouragement but of great satisfaction. The opposition to the course of the medical education of women is constantly and strongly declining in strength, at home and abroad, and it is evident that the problem which was presented to the world when this institution was organized twenty-five years ago, viz: whether woman was capable of receiving a medical education mentally, and physically able to practice it afterwards, has met an affirmative solution. Its complete success has stimulated both corporators and faculty to increased efforts to render it in every way worthy of the cause it has so long and successfully maintained, therefore every effort is made to conduct its instruction in accordance with the most advanced methods of the age.

As experience has demonstrated that the optional progressive course of study is productive of the best results to the student, it is proposed to continue it as heretofore. To such of the students as prefer it, College preceptorship is offered, instead of the usual private instruction in the office of a practitioner. The buildings of the College will be enlarged during the coming vacation, and arrangements are to be made for a Department of Pharmacy and Dentistry. Practical Chemistry, including Toxicological Analysis and Urinalysis, receive full and careful attention under the charge of the Professor of Chemistry. Lectures on the Principles of Medical Jurisprudence and the Diseases of children are regularly given by the Professor of Hygiene during the session. Microscopy is taught with great exactness, and thoroughness the instruments of the institution having no superiors in the world. The plan of study pursued affords the student admirable opportunities for acquiring very thorough and practical instruction, as is evinced by the class of last session, who have completed two hundred demonstrations. Great attention is given to demonstrative teaching, as better qualified to elucidate many subjects connected with the study of medicine, and special encouragement is offered to ladies who desire to study medicine, with a view to becoming missionaries. Many of the graduates have engaged in this labor, and gratifying accounts are being received from abroad of their success. The faculty is composed of twelve professors, seven of whom are ladies.

☞ JOHN EDGAR THOMPSON, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having accumulated his large fortune in the Railroad business, made provision in his will that after the decease of his widow, his property shall be devoted to the foundation of an institution in which the families of men killed in the service of the Company may find a home.

☞ The late Parliamentary election in Durham, England, has been declared null and void by the courts on account of unquestionable bribery, and the election in Galway pronounced unconstitutional, because it was proven that the electors had been intimidated.

☞ The work of revising King JAMES' version of the Bible, by the best scholars of biblical literature in England and America, is said to be progressing with caution and thoroughness, and to the entire satisfaction of all the parties concerned in the difficult undertaking.

☞ The Cubans are having the yellow fever, small pox, scarletina, measles, civil war, and numerous other luxuries, and still they cannot be happy until taken into Uncle Sam's bed and board.

☞ Not having any potato bugs in Brooklyn, the women have all the Paris green they want. Two of them took it on Wednesday last.

☞ The snow drifts have kept visitors away from the Yo Semite Valley until very recently.

MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENTS.

The recent destructive overflows of the Mississippi, and the threat that European steamships and trading vessels would cease to make New Orleans a port of entry unless many obstructions to navigation now existing were removed, has doubtless operated upon the House to hurriedly pass the Fort St. Paiip Ship Canal Bill, without the due consideration it merited, just before its adjournment. Early in last December, Washington correspondents affirmed that it was the intention of the projectors of this Ship Canal to secure appropriations from Congress to the amount of a million of dollars for its furtherance, but now it appears from Congressional reports that the bill passed on the 5th inst. takes the enterprise out of the management of private individuals, or a corporation, and places it entirely under the charge of the Government of the United States. Whether this is a wise measure or not, we are as yet unprepared to say, the great hurry with which so important a measure was legislated upon not having given sufficient time for its due consideration. By this scheme it is contemplated to construct a series of ship canals around the mouths of Mississippi, at an enormous expense, calculated to enhance the interests of New Orleans especially, and the Southern sections of the Mississippi Valley generally. Hence it has hitherto met the opposition of the West, as a Government measure, because the whole Union was not interested in its projection, and the commerce of the Northern Mississippi rather injured than benefitted thereby.

The people of New Orleans have been very enthusiastic upon the subject during the past year, and have formed the most Utopian hopes in the event of its success. Real estate on the banks of the proposed site of the canals has been held at fabulous prices, and Munchausen stories have been current regarding the vast wealth which it will bring to New Orleans and the South Mississippi valleys. As we stated in our issue of the 2nd of March, it is no part of our purpose to disparage the Fort St. Phillip Canal. That it will be of inestimable value to the districts of the Lower Mississippi and the city of New Orleans, there can be no doubt, but whether this interest is sufficient to justify, at this period of general financial depression, the gigantic Government expense necessary for its furtherance, we doubt. The absurdity of the claim that the success of this project will secure cheap transportation to the West in its commercial intercourse with Europe, we have already demonstrated, as we have also proven that the surplus productions of the West can never be diverted to the month of the Mississippi by any improvement which may there be made for reaching tide water.

In the debate in the House on the 5th inst. upon the improvement of the Mississippi, after Mr. CROCKER had spoken in its favor, Mr. KASSON very justly opposed the measure, since it proposed to expend millions of dollars, and literally to turn the Mississippi over to one man to do with as he pleases. Mr. KASSON demanded whether Congress really dared to do this, "would it dare do so to the President of the United States, or the Secretary of the Navy? Congress dare not do so." Mr. HURLBUT closed the debate by characterizing the present condition of navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi as a national disgrace and a national infamy. Subsequent to the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. GARFIELD asked leave to offer a substitute which, had it passed, would have met the views of all who desire that justice be done to every section of the Union. It provided for the appointment by the President, of a commission of three eminent engineers, one from the navy and one from civil life. This commission to make a thorough examination and survey of the mouth of the Mississippi River, with a view to determine the most practical and economical plan for the permanent improvement of the navigation of the River in its connection with the Gulf of Mexico, to such an extent as may be required by the military, civil and commercial wants of the United States, and report to the President at as early a day as practicable, a plan or plans, to effect the object, whether by Jetties, Canals, or otherwise, with detailed estimates of the cost of work, and of the time required to complete it; the President to transmit such report to Congress at its next session, with his recommendation thereon. The substitute appropriates $50,000 for the cost of commission, and $100,000 for maintaining the security of navigation during the next fiscal year.

Mr. HURLBURT, who has charge of the bill, however, refused to allow the substitute to be offered, and Mr. GARFIELD made the motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was seconded, but it was lost. A vote was then taken on Mr. MCCREARY'S substitute, which was a provision for the construction of the Fort. St. Phillip Canal and its maintenance as a National highway, and was adopted as amended by 140 yeas to 80 nays. The following are the provisions of the bill: "That a Ship Canal to connect the Mississippi River with the Gulf of Mexico, commencing at some convenient point on the Mississippi River below Fort St. Phillip, on the east side of said river, and terminating at some convenient point in Breton Pass, in the Gulf of Mexico, shall be constructed and maintained at the expense and under the supervision and control of the Government of the United States; and for this purpose the Secretary of War shall cause to be made, in the most expeditious manner, a thorough, detailed and final survey and location of said Canal, for which survey $20,000 is appropriated. The dimensions of the Canal shall not be less than 200 feet wide at the bottom throughout the trunk and with not less than 25 feet in depth of water, with guard gates, bridges, &c. When completed it shall at all times be open to the free use and navigation of all vessels and crafts belonging to the United States or any of its citizens, and until otherwise provided, to all nations in commercial amity with the United States, free from toll or charge. After its completion it is to be maintained in good order and repairs at the expense of the United States, and operated under the supervision of an officer to be detailed by the Secretary of War. No expenditure is to be made or authorized for the construction of the canal until a valid title to the lands for sites, appurtenances, &c., shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Louisiana shall cede its jurisdiction over said lands. The Secretary of War is authorized, on receipt of the survey and report of the engineer, to advertise for bids to construct said canal, the contract to be awarded to the lowest and best responsible bidders, who shall give bond with sureties to the Secretary that the work shall be done according to the stipulations of such contract, and completed within three years from the time of its commencement.

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

It is exceedingly unfortunate for the Republican party and the interests of the country, that the Eastern States have no representatives in Congress who can rise above sectional lines and legislate for the general interests of the whole people. Whenever any measure is suggested for their consideration, the only question which presents itself to their minds is, "How will that affect my constituents?" There was a time when the Eastern States were represented by a higher order of statesmanship. As a sample of the present style of statesmen (!) representing that section of the country, the following, from the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* is to the point:

This morning, in the Senate Committee on Commerce, but four members out of seven present, it was decided that for the House bill creating the lighthouse districts, a bill should be reported directing that the subjects be inquired into and reported at the next session of Congress. Senators Conkling, Buckingham, and Boutwell were afraid that if any money was appropriated for the purpose it would be a precedent, and that in succeeding years larger amounts might be called for. When it is remembered that all the Eastern rivers are already lighted, and honored by the government, and the whole matter has been fully inquired into and reported upon favorably to both the Lighthouse Board and Corps of Engineers, the modesty evinced by the gentlemen, and their friendship for all that is of interest to our Western commerce, is most wonderful. In this matter Mr. Conkling takes the lead.

The same policy characterized the action of Senators and Representatives from the Eastern States on the currency question. They are blind to the interests of the country, seeing only the interests of their own immediate and wealthy constituents. What care they for the interests of the great producing masses of the country, so long as those identified in such interests have no votes to send Eastern men to Congress? Suppose business enterprise and thrift are all prostrate and laboring men seeking in vain for work, what is that to men who represent, and want the support of the men who grow fat upon the country's poverty? This is the extent of Eastern statesmanship, as exhibited in Congress to-day. And yet, some of these statesmen (!) aspire to the Presidency!

☞ There are two well-established facts, which throw more valuable light upon the currency question than all of the theories which man's ingenuity can invent. The country, with ample currency, enjoyed a degree of prosperity never before experienced, and that, too, under circumstances of a most discouraging character; but, under the policy of contraction and an inadequate supply of currency, there is general business prostration, which must be followed by wide-spread suffering. In the face of such facts, what do fine-spun hard-money theories amount to?

☞ The Democratic journals have discovered an effort on the part of leading Republicans to cause the abandonment of their party and the organization of a new party to pit against the Democracy. It is only necessary to say that the party in the ascendency — the party which has been continuously endorsed by the people for fourteen years—has little reason to disband for the purpose of reorganizing upon a new basis. The Democrats who have made this discovery would no doubt be delighted to know that they have not been deceiving themselves.

☞ The Presbyterian General Assembly did not feel disposed to excommunicate all who may take a glass of cider, a mug of beer, a sip of wine, or a horn of whiskey, but referred the whole subject to local Presbyteries. This conservative action was certainly proper, and the "local option" plan adopted will meet with general approval, we have no doubt.

☞ Although the Mississippi has fallen at Memphis over ten feet since its decline began, a great extent of territory in that city and vicinity yet remains submerged. The Memphis & Little Rock Railroad as far as Madison is still entirely covered with water to the depth of seven inches, while plowing and planting in the agricultural districts is out of the question.

☞ Certain subjects of Great Britain are very much out of humor on account of the Washington Treaty and the Geneva Arbitration. All we have to say to them is, that a good sound thrashing would have made them less noisy and wounded their feelings more than the Treaty and Arbitration. "You pays your money and takes your choice."

☞ The "War of the Roses," was a trifling affair compared with the war between the grasshoppers and the people of Minnesota. The men are evidently getting the worst of it and want to retreat. They have induced the House at Washington to pass a law authorizing them to be absent one year from their claims without a forfeiture of title.

☞ A prisoner, on entering the penitentiary, was asked what trade he would like to learn, and replied, "Indeed, sir, un I'd like to be a sailor." The fellow's aspirations had evidently been humbled, otherwise he might have preferred the Congress business.

☞ The Cleveland *Herald* thinks the President should send his messages to Congress, and not to Senator JONES; but the *Herald* is a little old-fashioned.

NO SMALL PAPER CURRENCY.

THURLOW WEED, who is in favor of immediate return to specie payment, being within the Wall street atmosphere, is nevertheless opposed to President GRANT'S views respecting the retirement of all paper currency under ten dollars. He says in a letter to the *Tribune*:

The recent publication of the financial views of the President designed to explain and fortify his veto message—a message reflecting the highest credit upon his wisdom and courage—is in one respect at fault, and will I fear, weaken the chances of any wholesome legislation. The President has fallen into the once popular delusion relating to small bank notes. The attempt to exclude from circulation, notes under the denomination of $5 was tried in this State under circumstances as favorable to the success of the experiment as could possibly exist. Relying then, as now, upon the example of England and France, the Federal and State Democratic Administrations demanded a specie currency. Our Legislature passed a law prohibiting the issue by our State banks, of any note under the denomination of five dollars. The result proved not only inconvenient and unsatisfactory to every business interest, but accomplished the signal overthrow of the Democratic party in this State in 1858, and that of the Union in 1860.

The lesson taught by this experience should be heeded by the Republican party. The people are not ignorant slaves, not knowing their wants and necessities, and it will not do for the President to undertake to force upon them a system of currency which is ruinous to business and which must bankrupt thousands of our best business men.

☞ CANNON, the polygamist, who has a temporary seat in Congress, is described by a *Tribune* correspondent to be a fine looking gentleman, large and full, although not tall of figure, and about forty-seven years of age. He was born in Liverpool and has the bearing of a well to do Englishman. His complexion is clear, and his cheeks are red. He is strictly temperate in his habits, and both at home and elsewhere is popular personally. He makes no concealment of the fact that he has four wives. He is an editor by profession, and is one of the twelve so-called apostles of Brigham Young. He is regarded as one of the ablest men among the Mormons.

☞ KATE FIELD, in her last letter to the New York *Tribune*, thus gives the origin of the bayonet:

It was seven o'clock in the evening when lumbering over the Alles Marines, we entered the fortress of Bayonne—(Basque, Baiauna, a port)—whence comes the word Bayonnette; for in early times the men of Bayonne were famed as armorers. During the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, a Basque regiment, opposed to the Spaniards in the Rhune Mountain ran short of amunition, and sticking the long knives commonly carried by them into the barrels of their muskets, charged the enemy. The scene of action has ever since been called La Bayonnette, and from that murderous inspiration sprang the more civilized, though no less effective bayonet, without which the Zouave's occupation would be gone.

☞ One year ago, quite an extensive strike occurred among the printers of Edinburg, and a number of women who had learned typesetting were employed in their places. This experiment proved so successful that they not only retained their situations, but many more women than men are now working in the chief publishing establishments of the Scottish capital.

☞ We have already noticed the fact that the Railroads of Wisconsin have issued strict orders against permitting any person to enter the cars who has not purchased a ticket. At Watertown, under these instructions, a conductor on the St. Paul Road kept a man from getting aboard, whereupon the conductor was arrested and fined $200.

☞ Assistant Treasurer SAWYER complains that he and Secretary RICHARDSON thought they were only witnesses, and did not know that they were upon trial. That was very unfortunate. They never seem to know anything in time to turn it to good account. They didn't know when they signed the most important papers.

☞ President GRANT would do well to pause and consider. ANDREW JOHNSON undertook, by vetoes, messages, "interviews," &c., to compel Congress to adopt his peculiar views, and the result should serve as a warning to others who may feel disposed to pursue a similar course.

☞ The Washington *Chronicle* says the President's theory about retiring all national currency of less denomination than $10, is plausible, but experience has demonstrated that in practice it does not produce satisfactory results. The same remark may be made with equal force in reference to the hard money theory.

☞ On the 28th ult., two prominent citizens of New Orleans settled a family difficulty by stepping outside the city limits and shooting at each other, one of the parties returning to the city a corpse. The papers of that city announce the little affair, but suppress names. And that city is located in the United States.

☞ The London *Times* has secured a private telegraph wire between its office and Paris, at a cost of £3,000 a year, in order to have direct communication between that journal and the French Capital, from whence news is obtained with greater rapidity from all Continental Europe than from any other point.

☞ The jetty system suggested for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River, has been rejected by the House. Since Congress thinks of constructing ship canals under and over mountains, why not construct a railroad to carry ships and steamers across the bars at the mouth of the Mississippi?

☞ General PUTNAM'S grave at Brooklyn, Conn., is in a sadly neglected condition, and it is proposed to ask the Legislature of that State to make an appropriation of $5,000 for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the old hero.

☞ There were imported into New York, between the first of January and the first of June, 36,694 bales of wool, against 56,434 for the corresponding period last year. During the week ending May 30th, the receipts were 2,927 bales, or 1,516,725 pounds.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* has been making the effort to reconcile the concluding paragraph of the President's letter to JONES with the first paragraph, and has given up the job, declaring that "there seems to be a little inconsistency."

☞ Dealers and manufacturers express the opinion that present prices for woolen fabrics will be maintained until fall. This is based on the belief that a good quality of wool will bring 45c in this State.

☞ Great Britain is evidently a little afraid of Russia, for when the Czar visited the Queen, his daughter was at once assigned to a position next to the Prince of Wales, greatly to the mortification of other members of the royal family.

☞ St. Astier, France, boasts of an onion 600 years old, which was buried in a vase, during the reign of St. Louis, and was recently unearthed and planted, when it sprouted, and is now a fine, healthy plant.

☞ The extensive sugar crops of the island of Mauritius, were severely injured by a hurricane on the 27th and 29th of March last, and it is estimated that cane which would have yielded 120,000 tons of sugar was destroyed.

☞ The proposed amendment of the the Constitution of the United States, relating to the method of electing a President and Vice President, meets with very general approval on the part of the press of the country.

☞ In New York they only send a man to the penitentiary two years for blowing out the brains of a policeman. Doubtless the Court takes into consideration the services rendered to the public by both parties to the transaction.

☞ The Methodists of Michigan have pronounced in favor of woman suffrage. The Methodists are numerous voters, and they are generally found on the right side.

☞ The Duke and Duchess of Sunderland are the inaugurators and chief movers in the recent organization of a society in England for the suppression of the slave trade in Africa.

☞ The celebrated rose-tinted diamond, one of the rarest specimens in the collection of the late Diamond King, the Duke of Brunswick, was purchased by an English gentleman for 76,000 francs.

☞ In Spain, the government has forbidden the press to speak disparagingly of its financial measures. It would take a strong edict to enforce such an order against the press of this country.

☞ It is now proposed to run SCHURZ for Congress in the First St. Louis district. His friends evidently think the State of Missouri a little too large for him.

☞ The desired reciprocity treaty with Canada will probably be agreed upon at an early day. A committee from New York have had a talk with the President on the subject.

☞ The District of Columbia affords such fine "pickings and stealings" that Congress is disposed to take it into their own special charge.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Another novel by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is promised.

It is probable that Bret Harte will revisit Europe this summer.

Another Egyptian romance of an amatory nature has just been discovered by M. Chabas among the Papyri at Turin.

Edmund Yates' forthcoming novel, "The Impending Sword," is dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. J. Fithian, of New York.

Mr. J. B. McCullagh, the funny man of the St. Louis *Globe*, is to lecture on "The Mysteries and Miseries of Journalism."

"A Life of David Friedrich Strauss," by Professor Zeller, his friend from early youth to his death, is announced as nearly ready.

"Mayfair" is the title of a new London quarterly magazine, to be published shortly by Messrs. Morgan & Hebron, of Welbeck-street.

A literary *fete* is being organized in the department of Vaucluse, for the celebration of the fifth centenary of the poet Petrarch, who died on July 18, 1374.

Mr. Goldwin Smith will, it is said, not return to Canada before next month. He is now at Oxford, for the convenience of access to the Bodleian Library.

Messrs. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, have just published a volume of poems by George Eliot. Several of the smaller poems are published for the first time.

The first number of a new monthly magazine called "Marble Arch" has been issued in London. Its novel feature is that it is accompanied by four pages of music.

The late Charles A. Morris, of York, Penn., bequeathed $40,000 for various educational and religious purposes, including $20,000 to Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg.

The late Mr. Stephen Mitchell has bequeathed to the Corporation of Glasgow the reversion of his property, amounting to £70,000, for the establishment of a free library.

Colonel John Hay, the author of the well-known "Pike County Ballads," is reported to be writing a life of Abraham Lincoln, one of whose private secretaries he for some time was.

The heads of the Roman Catholic communion in England, have resolved to found a college in London, and that a suitable site for the requisite buildings has been secured in the parish of Kensington.

M. Brugsch has just discovered inscribed upon a wall at Karnak, a list of upwards of 2,000 Egyptian towns and cities. This very important contribution to the geography of Egypt will shortly be published.

Lucy H. Hooper gives her experience of shopping in Paris in *Appleton's Journal*. She says: "The purse of Fortunatus, the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job, and the cunning of a fox—such are the qualities needed by those who go shopping in Paris."

M. Emile de Girardin is said to have in preparation a work in which will be inserted various letters written by him in 1871 and 1872, as well as others addressed to him by political personages. Among these last are four from M. Thiers which possess some interest.

Frederick Seward, who has been spending the winter with Thurlow Weed, is writing a biography of his father, the late William H. Seward, and is receiving material assistance in his task from the venerable statesman. Mr. Weed has nearly completed the autobiography upon which he has some time been engaged.

Owing to some mysterious change of climate, Scotland is becoming year by year less productive in the matter of fruit. At a late meeting of the Botanical Society, Mr. McNab read a paper on "Further Evidences of Climatal Changes in Scotland," and mentioned that several old Scotch gardeners, as well as amateur cultivators, concurred with his opinion that many varieties of fruit now cultivated in that country were by no means equal to what they were from thirty to fifty years ago.

The Salt Lake *News* says: The Montana-Yellowstone wagon-road and prospecting expedition has proved a failure. At last accounts, many members of the expedition had returned to Bozeman, and the main body was coming. The expedition failed to find paying mines or to found a settlement.

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept seperate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business characte . The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

F. M., Frenchville, Pa.—The only books in List No. 3, Blade Book Offer, which are illustrated are the poems of Burns and Byron, and the Arabian Nights.

G. F. S., New Bedford, O.—We believe that the edition of Mrs. Hemans' poems contained in our book list is complete.

CLYDE M., Miles' Grove, Pa., wishes to know if Col. J. C. Strain, who crossed the Isthmus of Darien in 1854, is still alive, and his where abouts. Can any one inform him?

THOS. L. J., Rock Ridge, Col. Terr.—We can not undertake to advise you on this point. A great many of the works advertised are designed merely as an advertising medium for the introduction of some quack medicine, which, in nine cases out of ten, is worthless. You would do much better to consult some reliable physician in your own neighborhood.

M. S. Mc., (no address.)—The cost of registering a letter since January, 1874, has been eight cents. If the postmaster charges you any more than that, it is illegal.

John G. G., Fort Clark.—We cannot recall the name of any Journal devoted exclusively to Wool-growing. Information regarding cashmere goats may be had of H. G. Otis Esq., Washington, D. C.—The *American Stock Journal*, is published monthly in New York at $1.50 per annum.

LEONARD, Sadorus, Ill.—We have never seen any such statements as you give, and are strongly disposed to doubt their reliability.—Much of the land lies very low and could not be drained.

R. R. L., Magnolia, Iowa.—Will try to look up the article asked for. Meantime, it would facilitate matters if you could give the date, or even the month in which it appeared.

J. F. B, Sargent's Bluff, Iowa.—You are probably entitled to $125 additional bounty, but the time having expired for making application, your ability to collect it will depend somewhat on the action of the present Congress.

J. L. B, Kalamazoo, Mich.—The total amount of coal said to have been mined in the United States last year, was 43,000,000 tons; of this 22,000,000 tons was anthracite, over 2,000,000 Cumberland, and over 18,000,000 bituminous.—For the same year, Nova Scotia mined 880,930 tons, 154,092 of which she sent to the United States. Great Britain mined 120,000,000 tons, and exported over 13,000,000, of which she sent 233,184 tons to the United States. During the same year the United States exported 400,898 tons.

Mrs. W. F., Bellevue, O.—The Ohio State Reform School at Lancaster, Ohio, is as its name indicates, a State institution, and takes entire charge of those under its care. If you will lay the facts in the case before the Probate Judge of your county, he will issue the necessary orders, through which you may have the lad admitted to the school.

L. L., Spencer, Tennessee—A correspondent who has (with others) been interested in your letter regarding matters in Tennessee, would be glad to have you write further regarding the value of land in your State, and any other matters of interest to agriculturists and stock raisers.

WILLIAM P., Bennington, Ind.—The law recently passed giving an additional pension of $2 00 per month, is designed to apply only to the minor children of officers.

HOWARD, Sweet Valley, Pa.—Twenty-one years quiet possession by the present occupant of the land, or the parties through whom he has his title, will give him a title that will resist any ejectment suit. Employ some responsible attorney residing in the county in which the land lies, and be guided by his advice.

G. W. B., Pittsburg, Ind.—Congress has not passed a law giving pension from the date of their discharge to soldiers who have only received a pension from the last evidence given in their application for the same.

H. J. S., Farmington, Ills.—An act granting bounty to soldiers discharged for disability before they served two years, has passed one House of Congress and may become a law at the present session. Mr. Tallmadge, of Columbus, to whom you have applied, will be posted, and we will announce in the BLADE when the law passes.

THOMAS C. K., Grand Prairie, Ills.—From your statement we think you can procure a pension. It will be necessary to prove how you were injured. We advise you to consult T. W. Tallmadge, Claim Agent, Columbus, Ohio, who has had much experience in procuring pensions.

F. M. L., Strawberry Point, Iowa.—A law allowing $30 to soldiers for the purchase of an artifical eye to replace an eye lost in the service, was passed March 11th of the present year. Address J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

JAMES B., Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory.—The bounty paid to those who enlisted for two years was paid by instalments, and if a soldier was discharged before expiration of term of service, the instalment due at date of discharge is all that can be collected. If you re-enlisted immediately after discharge from Hancock's Corps, in the 4th Inf't you were not entitled to pay for transportation to place of former enlistment because you were still in the service.

W. J. M., Rolling Prairie, Ind.—You will only draw pension from the date you prove your claim, unless arrears of pension should be granted by act of Congress.—Any person has the right to establish a military claim agency, but to be successful requires much experience in the business.

H. F. H., Lyndonville, N. Y.—For cold weather, such an exposure to water would be very apt to produce inflammation of the udder in your cows, or even in warm weather if they had been driven any considerable distance, or were much heated. But in ordinarily warm weather, and in merely passing to and from pasture, no danger need be apprehended, though we should avoid the exposure if possible.

H. A. L., Athens, Pa.—The lines which you send us are hardly available for our publications.—We will look up the letter to which you refer.

W. W. S., Des Moines, Iowa.—We send you a copy of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL containing more information regarding the culture of peanuts than we could give you in this column.—We can hardly undertake to advise you in the choice of an agency, since there are so many things to be taken into account in judging of any man's individual fitness for any pursuit or business.—We have sent you by mail particulars regarding the advertisement one used in your letter.

G. P., Rose Hill, O.—See recent answers regarding Patrons of Husbandry.—O. P. informs Annie E. D. that his county, (Darke) contains two species of the sassafras, viz.: the white and the red.

J. T., Jr., Florence, Pa., has our thanks for his letter relative to heating of marble's, a subject quite fully discussed in a recent issue.

G. W. C., Clear Creek, Ill.—We know nothing whatever of the firm inquired for, and your note gives us no clue as to their business.—We think the probabilities are very much against the sewing machine you name. It is probably worthless.

E. L. T., Indianapolis, Ind.—We cannot think of it for a moment. This department accomplishes too much good to use it in any manner that would lessen its reliability or value as a source of information.

S. B., Howard, Neb., would like to know where pictures of Andersonville and other Southern prisons can be obtained.

J. T., West Lebanon, Ind.—The colony of Millerites to which you refer, soon after the failure of the proposed ascension, gradually dwindled away, large numbers of them having lost all faith in the end of the world in any reasonable period. Many of the more credulous, however, remained on the island for months, still hoping for the final event. We are not sure but that a few of them are still upon the island to this day, but only a very small portion of the original colony.

J. A. C., Ilion, N. Y.—A soldier who has served three years is required to live two years on his homestead to perfect his title. If he dies before the title is perfected, his heirs should go before the Land Register and furnish evidence of his death, and declare their intention of completing the homestead. —There is no price per acre fixed for Government lands in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, since by a law passed June 21st, 1866, the public lands of those States can be taken only under the provisions of the homestead act.

E. D. P.—We cannot recommend the firm of eye doctors named in your letter. E. D. P. pays his respects to B. F. Cramer of Jersey City, N. J., who has been offering some very questionable currency to those who answer his advertisements. Also to the Union Publishing Co., of Newark, N. J., who are engaged in a general swindling trade.

J. A. W., (no address).—The word grange is French and means farm. The word "Atheas" is from the Greek, and may mean either invisible, unseen; or it may mean without sight—blind. The gentleman about whom you ask, has a wife and three children. We cannot undertake to answer your other questions for obvious reasons.

FRANK B., Freedom, Ills.—By referring to Exodus XVIII., you will see that through the instrumentality of Moses's father-in-law, a reconciliation was effected between the former and his wife. The 27th verse of the chapter leads us to infer that Zipporah and her two sons remained with Moses on the departure of Jethro.

GREENHORN, Greeley, Kan.—The impure air in an apartment is lighter than the pure air, and rises to the ceiling; as a general rule the air nearest the floor is the purest air in the room. If you have any doubt this, you may test it any evening by placing a step ladder in a lighted room, or one that has been occupied for several hours, and ascending to the ceiling.

J. A. T., Potsdam Junction, N. Y.—We do not know anything regarding the reliability of the association you name, but advise you to use a great deal of caution in dealing with them. Do not commit yourself till you can have assurances from disinterested parties that things are as represented. We cannot decipher the name of the place in Texas to which you wish to ascertain the fare.

J. H. S., North Bend, Neb.—A minor cannot take a homestead under the present law, unless he is the head of the family.—A difference of three years against the lady should not be allowed to interfere with what would otherwise be a judicious or advisable marriage.—The following are the main provisions of the new timber culture law approved March 14th amendatory to the act of March 3d 1873, pertaining to the same object. The new law makes the entry and the use of land for the purpose mentioned somewhat more feasible and satisfactory. Persons who are heads of families, or over 21 years of age, (without any distinction of sex,) and either citizens of the United States, or having declared their intention of becoming such, may enter not more than 160 acres of land, either minimum or double minumum (lands valued at $1.25 or $2.50 per acre,) by filing an affidavit of such intent in the local land office.

The person entering the land must break and plant with trees one-fourth of it; one-fourth of this required fourth must be broken within one year from the date of entry, another fourth within two years, and the remaining half within three years. One-fourth of the area required to be planted must be planted within two years of the date of entry, another fourth within three years, and the remainder within four years; the trees to be not less than 12 feet apart each way. It is, therefore, required that the land be broken one year and planted the next. After having been planted the trees must be protected, cultivated and kept in healthy growing condition for eight years next succeeding the date of entry. In case of the death of the person entering the land, his heirs may continue the occupation and care of the trees, and complete the title. The land secured under this act is not liable for debts contracted previous to the issue of the final certificate therefor. The fee to be paid on entry is $10, and the commissions of the officers of the Land Department in the whole amount to $8 more; the total $18 being the full charge up to and including the final proof of occupation and fulfillment of the required conditions.

SANFORD P. D., Eagle, Mich.—The office and rank of General of the Army of the United States was created with a view to General Grant's taking the office and title. General Sherman, since Grant's election to the Presidency, holds the position at the head of the army with the rank and pay of General.

W. C. R., Eldersville, Ills.—An *ex post facto* law is simply a law enacted after the deed or transaction to which it refers has been accomplished, or, in other words, a law after the fact. An *ex post facto* law is a retroactive law, but a retroactive law is not necessarily an *ex post facto* law.——The power of Congress being derived from the Constitution, of course no existing Congress could have any power by legislation to limit the powers of its successors.—The word "charity" in the original meant love toward fellow men, and seems to be used with that significance in the New Testament.—"Benevolence" means "well wishing" literally, and is contrasted with "beneficence," which signifies well doing. "Benevolent" indicates the state of mind, "beneficent" of the actions.

L. S. H., Janesville, Mich.—There are several patented processes for removing the scale on boilers, and the BLADE, last fall, gave one or two which are not patented. One of the cheapest of these is by the use of sal soda (or carbonate of soda.) For a boiler of, say fifteen horse power, introduce about two pounds of the soda once every three weeks, putting in soda twice before blowing off. What does not blow out can readily be removed by scraping. Another practical engineer states that he can keep his boiler free from scale by cleaning every six weeks and introducing each time one peck of rye. This quantity is sufficient for a boiler of 15 to 20 horse power.

EDWARD H. H., Buffalo, N. Y.—We cannot undertake to answer all your questions, but will give you the dates of a few of the improvements and inventions asked for. About the year 1833 the first Railroad of a considerable length in the United States was constructed. —In 1807 wooden clocks commenced to be made by machinery. This ushered in the era of cheap clocks.—In 1840 the first express business was established.—In 1836 the first patent for the invention of matches was granted.—Steel pens were introduced for use in 1830.—In 1809 Fulton took out the first patent for the invention of the steamboat.—The first steamboats which made regular trips across the Atlantic Ocean were the Sirius and the Great Western, in 1836.—The first public application to practice the use of gas for illumination was made in 1805.—In 1813 the streets of London were for the first time lighted with gas.

J. L. S., Swanton, Ohio.—You would not be entitled to any bounty for having served a year as a substitute.

C. W. M., Sallneville, O.—If a lady be accompanied by a stranger to any public gathering where she is familiar with the hall and its usages, it would be much better that she should lead the way on entering.—We do not vouch for or endorse advertisements; they must stand on their own merits. The exception to this rule is where the BLADE takes occasion to give its editorial endorsement of the advertisement.—We know of several hundred German papers, and if you will tell us whether you want a weekly or daily, a political, religious or literary paper, we can give you a list to select from.

Correspondence.

WESTWARD HO!

A Buckeye's Experience in the Land of the Buffalo—Resources and Beauties of the Great Uncultivated Domain.

Special Correspondence Toledo Blade.

GREAT BEND, Kas., May 25, 1874.

In the publication of my letter from Wichita, May 21st, two typographical errors occurred, which need correction. Referring to the General Agents for Ohio, for the sale of lands in Kansas belonging to the A. T. & S. F. R. R., they are printed as Messrs Kahlo & Crane, which should be Messrs. Kahlo & Crowe, 258 Summit Street. Again, in speaking of the large colonies of Russians who have settled in this country, termed Mennonites, a religious sect, reads Russian "Muscovites," a class represented in history as not being so particularly religious. While speaking of these people, I may as well add that, for several years, their agents have been in this country exploring every portion thereof, examining carefully soil, climate and general productive resources, and have, at last, settled in Reno and McPherson counties, on the line of this Railroad, purchasing five entire townships of land, on which large colonies are already settled, and five hundred more are daily expected. Their religion is similar to our Friends, or Quakers; they are all practical farmers, remarkably industrious, know where to select land, and how to cultivate it, and as the entire tract on which they have located is one vast, ready-made farm, cleared and drained, ready for the plow, in a climate where there can be no failure of crops, their future independence and affluence is already secured.

It was with reluctance I left my comfortable quarters at the Occidental Hotel, Wichita, returned to Newton and took the cars on the main line up the great Arkansas Valley. Crossing the Little Arkansas River at Halstead, passing swiftly over a beautiful but sparsely settled country, we soon reach the enterprising town of Hutchison, the county seat of Reno county. The productive prowess of the Gem of the Lamp is here repeated. This town was laid out in Nov., 1872, it now has a population of over twelve hundred, a bank, two hotels, five drug stores, and a full compliment of dry goods, grocery, hardware stores, etc., and yet is not keeping pace with the rapidly developing country surrounding it. One noticeable feature is, that there is not a saloon in the entire town or county. No fuel for crusade fires here, and in consequence the women quietly pursue the daily routine of domestic duty, and what is strange, appear perfectly happy and contented therewith. Attributing this happy state of affairs to the high moral homilies of your "morning contemp," wishing also, after two weeks absence, to learn what new kadidoes Dan Segur and the City Council were cutting up, I confidently approached the news stand and enquired for the *Commercial*. What *Commercial* do you wish, sir, the Leavenworth or Cincinnati? Neither of those immoral organs, sir; I want the Toledo Morning *Commercial*. Sorry we cannot oblige you, sir, but there was never a copy of it in the town, nor I never heard of such a paper until now. My disappointment was smothered in amazement at this recital, and yet this community are prosperous, virtuous and happy, for though they lack some of the literary advantages we enjoy, they have at least one redeeming feature in the shape of a large and costly school edifice, built of brick and stone, which in style and finish is equal to any of our ward schools houses. They also have a large court house built of the same material. The leading feature of commerce, or principal commodity of trade here, is Buffalo bones. These are gathered within a radius of twenty miles, by the farmers, who receive for the same four dollars per ton. It is no unusual thing to receive as high as forty wagon loads in a day, of these bones. A car load or more are shipped every day to Philadelphia, where they are ground up to fertilize their worn-out land, or manufactured into bone black for sugar refiners, or phosphate for baking powder. Over five hundred tons of these bones have already been shipped from this point, and yet they report the supply scarcely diminished. Here let me indulge in a few remarks of less interest to the general reader, but possibly of practical benefit to those contemplating the purchase or settlement of land in this region, and which apply as well to all lands in this great valley, along the line of this Railroad, which passes through the southern portion of Central and Western Kansas, being on and near the 38th parallel of north latitude, the same as Cairo, Illinois, Lexington, Kentucky, and Richmond, Virginia. The climate is all that could be desired, there being no frosts between March and November. During the summer season there are but few uncomfortably hot days, while the nights are always cool and invigorating. The rain and snow fall, which occurs only in the fall, winter and early spring, is very light, yet ample for the growth and perfection of crops, while stock thrive with little care and expense, and the roads are always in excellent condition. So mild indeed are the seasons that large herds of cattle are kept in fine condition through winter and summer, without any feed except the rich nutricious grasses of the boundless "Prairie Range." Sheep also thrive well and keep healthy through the entire year. Water, pure and cold, is obtained in abundance everywhere in the valley, by digging usually from five to twenty feet. The soil is the same as described in my former letters, a deep rich loam. In former years there has been some complaint of drouth, which I think arises from the fact that for untold ages this ground has been beaten down by the constant tramping of millions of buffalo, until it has become hard, and it is difficult for the water to penetrate it, but when once worked up it becomes mellow, works kindly, absorbs water readily, and holds moisture remarkably well. The elevation, at this point, above the level of the sea is 1,500 feet with an average elevation of about 7.66-100 feet per mile from here to Granada, the western terminus of the railroad. This elevation secures, of course, a pure, dry and invigorating atmosphere, and as the county is entirely free of everything which can give rise to malarious influences, there being no stagnant water either on or beneath the surface, and the fresh breeze keeping the air in constant motion, places the healthfulness of the country beyond all question. Lung and throat difficulties, ague and fever, and all other diseases induced by a damp, heavy atmosphere and rheumatic influences, are never contracted here, and people coming here with such diseases, unless far advanced, usually find speedy relief.

Leaving the crowded railway cars, we arrive, after a ride of 18 miles, at the flourishing town of Peace, Rice county, having the same characteristics as to soil, climate, rapidity of development, etc., as Hutchinson. Twenty-two miles further on, we reach the town of Ellinwood, an entire German settlement, beautifully situated and rapidly increasing in population. The finest farms in the county (Barton) are in this vicinity. The colony "Germania" is under the management of Mr. C. B. Schmidt, Topeka, Kan., who is also the general German agent of the railroad company.

No change exists in the general features of the Valley, except that the country gradually assumes a more wild, weird aspect, and the air becomes more bracing and exhilersting. Ten miles more of rapid transit and we have reached the important station and village of Great Bend. At this point the Arkansas River reaches its most northern latitude, and the surrounding country, north of the river, is of such extreme beauty as to render it hardly possible to exaggerate its good qualities. This place is destined to be the leading cattle mart of the State, if not of the West. Large herds have already been driven here, and there is every prospect of a busy season. This enterprising little city is the county seat of Barton county, having a Court House that cost $25,000, and a population of about 1,500, while the county has nearly 6,000. Three years ago, when the United States census was taken, this county had only two white settlers. As it contains an area of 900 square miles, there is a wide scope for the new comer yet left, in which to select his land, while settlements and improvements are so far advanced as to take away all the dangers and inconveniences of frontier life.

On the invitation of Mr. Brown, formerly of Napoleon, I took an extended ride over this beautiful country. We first visited the ruins of old Fort Zarah, two and one half miles east of Great Bend. This Fort was constructed of coarse red sandstone; about one half of the walls yet remain, the rest having been *borrowed* by the surrounding farmers to wall up their wells and cellars. I was not aware while standing on the ruins of this old Fort, that I was on the outskirts of a densely populated town, not of antiquity, but of the present, with their habitations systematically laid out on regular streets, their code of municipal laws, eye, and officers to enforce them, too, so Mr. Brown gravely assured me, and pointing ahead said there was one of the inhabitants, now, doing duty as a sentinel. I saw what had every appearance of a small white stake driven into the ground on top of a little mound; but on nearer approach, this stake became decidedly animated, and I was peremptorily ordered off those premises by a sharp, short, musical bark, echoed by other members of the Board of Aldermen, stationed at regular intervals down the street. I recognized Sir Prairie Dog at once, but on nearer approach he gave one sharp squeal, turned a flip flap in the air and was immediately *non est*.

Selecting the gravest looking, loudest talking member, who I supposed of course represented the Fifth Ward, I attempted a nearer inspection, but found him equally non-conversant. So despairing of an interview, we struck out across the plains in a northerly direction. Ascending the bluffs, we soon came in view of the famous "Cheyenne Bottoms," so called because in former years they were the favorite hunting grounds of that tribe of Indians. Buffalo were found here by thousands, and to-day the ground is literally strewn with their carcasses. This is a very large and extremely fertile tract of land, on which many broad acres are still open to homestead and preemption. Passing along the beautiful rolling prairie bordering on these bottoms, after several miles ride in a westerly direction, we again, by gradual ascent, reached the uplands adjacent to Walnut Creek, where I enjoyed the most extended, gorgeous view to be had even in this land of beauteous landscape. Far away to the South clustered the future city of Great Bend, with its Court House towering above all other habitations, with the broad, swift rolling Arkansas reaching far away to the east, until lost in distance alone. On the northeast is an unobstructed view of the Cheyenne Bottoms for full twenty miles, while to the northwest lies the "El Dorado," the Gem of the West, the Walnut Creek Valley. Clearly defined by the dense foliage of the numerous trees along its banks, bordered by a rolling prairie, whose symetrical undulations are eloquent with beauty, in an atmosphere pure as that of Eden, lies this fairest specimen of the Creator's landscape gardening.

Clearly defined against the western sky, eighteen miles away, is a high bluff, abruptly terminating at the base of the Arkansas Valley in a cluster of red rocks. This gigantic landmark, which overlooks the valley for many miles, is called Pawnee Rock, and is a point of more than ordinary interest, for around it clusters many reminiscences of border life. Even as late as four years ago this was a famous place, well known to the Indian and frontiersman. For many years this has occupied the same place in Indian and frontier affairs which a commercial center might in civilization, for it has silently witnessed many a council, many a treaty, many a gathering of the clans, where momentous negotiations have been carried on and solemn compacts made. And when the edicts of the pale face came, "to move on to your reservation," here gathered the last sad remnants of once mighty nations, to take a farewell view of the beautiful valleys beneath them, and with the Buffalo give place to ever encroaching civilization. No wonder this point is sacred in the eyes of that race so rapidly passing away, for it is the most famous landmark on the American continent, embodying more of their strange traditional history which has passed away without a record, save in a few great legendary land marks like this. Returning to Great Bend, preparatory to continuing my trip West, I soon became fully convinced of that which I had previously suspected, that this town is in great need of a good Hotel. Through want of proper nourishment and long rides in the open air, I have acquired the appetite of a Coyotie Wolf, and would make Archey turn pale if let loose at his lunch counter. At Granada, Col., 212 miles further West, you will doubtless again hear from the WANDERER.

The American Pilgrims in Italy.

The pilgrims from the United States, accompanied by 100 American Catholic residents of Rome, proceeded to the Vatican on Tuesday, and were received by the Pope. Bishop Davenger, in introducing them, expatiated upon the unalterable devotion of the Catholics of the United States to the Holy Father. Most ardently loving liberty they heartily condemned tyrannical persecutions of the Church by braggarts false to liberty and estranged to God. Dr. Thearo spoke briefly in the same spirit.

The Pope replied that amid the darkness which encompassed the world, that ministration was a ray of light. The enemies of the Holy Church were numerous. It was a great consolation to look upon the new world, where the true faith had so developed as to require the frequent creation of new dioceses. Still false religion prevailed in a large part of that continent, and we must constantly pray for the return of all to the true faith.

The pilgrims then advanced, one by one, and kissed the Pope's hand, and presented the gifts brought from America. After a most interesting interview the pilgrims withdrew deeply impressed. They propose, on a future occasion, to present an album containing the signature of each member of the pilgrimage. On Thursday next the entire party will receive the Communion from the hands of the Pope.

GOSSIP.

Paris averages three suicides a day.

Cape May will try to out-branch the Branch this season.

Careless pistols kill five boys per day in the United States.

What is the opposition to love in a cottage? War in A "shantee."

A Mississippi Judge sent a man to prison for five years for stealing a hoop-skirt.

It is proposed in England to use enameled iron plates as a substitute for roofing slates and tiles.

A prudent clerryman, unwilling to accuse a citizen of lieing, said he used the truth with penurious frugality.

Is it proper to speak of a poultry show as a "hen opera," considering that the hens attempt nothing but the simplest lays?

Tell me, ye winged things
That round my pillow roar,
Is there no favored spot
Where "skeeters" are no more?

A Missouri man who swapped wives with another Missourian, got a cow, a calf, thirty good steel traps, and four children "to boot."

The authorities in Plainfield, having revoked all licenses, the liquor sellers have hired a few musicians, and charge ten cents admission to their places.

One million two hundred and ninety thousand watches occupying 12,000 work men, are said to be annually produced in the Bernese Jura.

Vienna is now supplied with clear spring water, at a temperature of 50° F., brought from the heights of the Sommering, a distance of about seventy miles.

A clergyman at Springfield, who has a bad habit of adding "ah" to many of his words, told last Sunday of those who had been brought up on the Lord's sideah.

Harry, after looking on while his new little sister cried at being washed and dressed, turned away, saying, "If she screamed like that in Havana, I don't wonder they sent her off."

Matt Carpenter has put his foot in it again. What should his evil genius do but send Nellie Grut a set of opals—when the opal, though a beautiful jewel is sacred to ill omen, and excluded by custom from gifts proper for a bride. But the senator is not superstitious.

A Nevada City (Cal.) school boy has immortalized himself by the following composition on "The Skunk Ant:" "Sum things is small but awful stout. A Saunk can outfite the biggest Newfoundlin Dorg. A ant can lift a big chunk and bite like a mule. A stink ant kan stick his tail up in the air, and paw dirt like a flutin kock if you drum round him much. A game stink ant kan make you waltz like a dutchman. Sum folks like stink ants, but I donte. This is all I kno about ants."

"Here's your nice roast chicken," cried an aged colored man, as the cars stopped at a North Carolina railway station.

"Here's your nice roast chick'n 'n taters, all nice and hot," holding up his plate and waiking the platform.

"Where did you get that chicken, uncle?" asked a passenger.

Uncle looked at the intruder sharply, and then turned away, crying:

"Here's your nice roast chick'n, gentl'm'n, all hot; needn't go in the house for dat."

"Where did you get that chicken?" repeated the inquisitive passenger.

"Look-a-yer," says uncle, speaking privately, "are you from de North?"

"Yes."

"Is you a friend ob de culliud man?"

"I hope I am."

"Den don't you nebber ask me where I got dat chick'n agin. Here's yer nice roast chick'n, all hot."

The train started.

A Kentucky View of Mr. Bristow.

From the Courier-Journal (a little insane on the third term, but otherwise of good judgment.)

Bristow has certainly been a fortunate man. But his good fortune has never outrun his capacity to make use of it. He is one of those strong, facile spirits, who adapt themselves readily to life as it is, and the preference shown for him by the President does credit to General Grant's discernment.

The newly made Secretary of the Treasury will not merely show himself the ablest member of an exceeding weak Cabinet, which would be of no particular consequence, but he will presently be felt as the most adroit, subtle, and efficacious instrument of a third term for his chief. The Cincinnati *Commercial* betrays simplicity when describing Bristow's gentlemanly virtues, it declares that nobody but Grant could have discovered in him a Secretary of the Treasury. It requires abilities of no common order to make a gentleman, and the Cincinnati *Gazette* is nearer the mark when it says that the financial department of the Government has not been so well filled since the exit of the late Chief Justice Chase. Bristow enters office as well equipped for the work assigned him as the best of his predecessors; but he is admirably up to the work which will be expected of him, viz.—the organization of the capital interest of the country toward a third time.

It has been all along apparent that Grant meant to have this really wide-awake Kentuckian, and for the reason that Bristow has courage and brains essential to the ambition of the President, who, being a strong man himself, wants the services of strong men where he can rely upon them.

This explains the milk in the Bristow cocoanut. As to the appointment at large, it is a good one. Bristow is quite as honest as the times, and though not a trained financier, is by no means wanting in business character and experience; moreover he is a quick, sensible, and resolute man. He will always be popular, because he is always plausible, and has too much intelligence to be either unsteady or treacherous. His career in Kentucky was altogether honorable. During proscriptive times, he persecuted no one. During uncertain and dangerous times, he did not wabble from one point to another, but kept right on in a plain, open course as a Unionist and a Republican. He has a good person and address, and when he and his friend Grant bring round the empire, will make a most presentable Duke of Beargrass.

Strange Attachment.

An Australian paper says: There are now in a paddock in the neighborhood of Goulburn a bullock and a sheep, a merino ewe, between whom a most remarkable attachment exists. They are from Messrs. Gibson's station at B——, and they appear to have got acquainted about six months ago, and ever since to have become inseparable. When the bullock lies down the sheep gets on the lee or the shady side of him, and wherever the one goes the other accompanies him. The bullock, having become fat, has been driven with a lot more to Goulburn for sale, and the sheep has accompanied him. At times the other cattle seem disposed to attack the ewe, but her friend instantly goes to the rescue and keeps them at bay. They have once or twice been separated—on one occasion for a whole night—and they have then seemed almost frantic, the bullock constantly bellowing and the ewe bleating till they succeeded in joining each other. At the saleyards they were put into different yards, and the excitement of both animals was very great until they were able once more to get together.

REMINGTON.

Sewing Machines, Fire Arms, Agricultural Implements.

The **REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE** has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the BEST COMBINATION of good qualities, namely: *Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, reliable, with PERFECT LOCK STITCH.*

It is a *Shuttle Machine* with *automatic* DROP FEED. DESIGN BEAUTIFUL and *construction very best.*

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has received premiums at many Fairs throughout the United States, and without effort took the grand MEDAL OF PROGRESS—the *highest order of Medal* that was awarded at the late VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The REMINGTON WORKS also manufacture the new DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN, snap and positive action, with *patent joint check*, a marvel of beauty, finish and cheapness—and the CELEBRATED REMINGTON RIFLES—ADOPTED BY NINE DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS—and renowned throughout the world for Military, Hunting and Target purposes—ALL KINDS OF PISTOLS, RIFLE CANES, METALLIC CARTRIDGES, &c.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Improved MOWING MACHINES, STEEL PLOWS, HORSE CULTIVATORS, COTTON GINS, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Send Circulars.

Branch Offices—284 Bowery, N. Y.; 281 Broadway, N. Y.; 283 State street, Chicago, Ill.; 18 Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.; 332 Washington St., Boston Mass.; 46 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

ILION, NEW YORK.

The Greatest Book Offer Ever Made

THE BEST BOOKS PUBLISHED

AND THE

TOLEDO BLADE,
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL,
OR
Locke's National Monthly

AT A LITTLE OVER

The Price of the Periodicals Alone

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that they have arranged, through the great publishing house of Lee & Shepard, Boston, a list of Books which they propose to give their patrons (in connection with their periodicals, as stated below) at prices merely nominal. The Books offered in Lists 1, 2 and 3 are published by Nimmo & Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, and are imported expressly for us.

We call especial attention to these Lists, feeling that our scheme for this year will be approved by our patrons as was our last year's.

LIST NO. 1.

For $2.25 we will send the Weekly Blade one year and any book of this series.
For $1.50 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book of this series.
For $1.75 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book of this list.

Shakespeare, Complete, 736 pages.
Byron—Numerous Notes, 640 pages.
Scott—With Notes, 600 pages.
The Arabian Nights, 600 pages.
Burns—With Memoir, etc, 648 pages.
Moore's Poetical Works, 600 pages.
Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland.
Elsie Book's Poems, 624 pages.
Johnson's Lives of the Poets.
Butler's Hudibras, Notes by Zachary Grey.
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours, Colored Portrait.
Cowper's Poetical Works.
Dante—The Vision—Translated by Cary.

This series is the celebrated Chandos Classics, beautifully printed and bound, and sold retail at from $1.50 to $2.00. We confidently recommend them to our patrons. There will be no disappointment.

LIST NO. 2.

For $2.50 we will send any book on this list and the Weekly Blade one year.
For $2.00 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on this list.
For $1.75 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Cowper—Illustrated by Birket Foster.
Milton's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Wordsworth's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Southey's Joan of Arc and Minor Poems.
Goldsmith, Johnson, Shenstone and Shoolcraft.
Kirke White, (by Southey.) Illustrated.
Burns—Illustrated by John Gilbert.
Moore's (Thomas) Poems—Illustrated.
Byron's Poems—Illustrated by Gilbert.
Pope's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
James Montgomery's Poems, with plates.
Kirke Lock's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Ainsworth's Ballads.
Humorous Poetry.
Spencer's Complete Works.
Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations.
Herbert's Works, with Illustrations.
Campbell's (Thomas) Poetical Works.
Lover's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Bloomfield's Poems—Illustrated.
Shakespeare's Complete Works—Illustrated.
Chaucer's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Casket of Gems.
Keble's Christian Year.
Sanford and Merton.
Thompson's Poetical Works.
L. E. L.'s (Miss Landon) Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Scottish and English Ballads.
Robinson Crusoe.
Sacred Poems.
Choice Poems and Lyrics.
Shakespeare Gems.
Book of Wit and Humor.
Familiar Quotations.
Wise Sayings of Great and Good.
Tennyson's Poems, complete—Illustrated.
Keat's Poems—Illustrated.
Shelley's Poems—Illustrated.
Coleridge's Poems—Illustrated.
Leigh Hunt's Poems—Illustrated.
Dryden's Poems—Illustrated.
Rogers' Poems—Illustrated.
Heman's Poems—Illustrated.
Hood's Poetical Works—Illustrated by Dore.
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, complete.

This is the Household Series of Standard Works, handsomely bound in cloth, bevelled boards, gilt edges and rubricated titles; with illustrations by John Gilbert, and others. They retail at $1.75 to $2.50 each, and are such books as any one may well put in his Library.

LIST NO. 3.

For $3.25 we will send the Weekly Blade and any book on this list.
For $2.50 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on the list.
For $2.25 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Shakespeare's Complete Works. With a Biographical Sketch by Mary Cowden Clarke, and numerous Illustrations.
Burns' Complete Poetical and Prose Works.
Lord Byron's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Josephus, The whole works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish Historian.
The Arabian Nights Entertainments—Translated from the Arabic. A new edition.
The Works of Jonathan Swift, D. D. Carefully selected, with life of the author, etc.
The Works of Daniel De Foe.
Mrs Heman's Poems.
*Wonders of the World.
*History of the American Revolution.
The Works of Thomas Moore.
The Canterbury Tales and Faerie Queene, with other Poems of Chaucer and Spenser.
Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works.
The Works of the British Dramatists. Carefully selected from the original editions.
The Scottish Minstrel. The Songs and Song Writers of Scotland, subsequent to Burns.
Moore's Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. Illustrated by eminent artists.
Fielding's writings, comprising his celebrated works of fiction, with life, etc.
Sterne's Works.
Boswell's Life of Johnson.

This List except *"Wonders of the World and *History of the American Revolution," comprises the Library Edition in large octavo volumes, uniform paper, with steel portrait and vignette, handsomely bound, Roxburgh style, gilt tops. These books are elegant in all respects, and retail at from $2.50 to $4.00. There are no better or handsomer books than these manufactured.

LIST NO. 4.

We have selected for our List No. 4 a series of Scientific Works known as "Technical Manuals," for Joiners, Carpenters, Machinists, Builders, Cabinet makers, Stonemasons, Tin-plate Workers, and Artisans generally, consisting of a Series of Volumes which contain the essentials of a complete Technical Education. These books are essentials in the trades, and each one, to the Mechanic or Farmer, is worth every day ten times its price.

Linear Drawing. Containing the principles of Linear Drawing as adapted to Trade, Manufactures, Engineering, &c., 136 illustrations and Diagrams. Cloth limp.

Orthographic and Isometrical Projection. Treating of the Projections of Plans, Elevations and Sections of Solids, for Masons, Carpenters, Builders and Artisans generally, 40 whole-page Diagrams. Cloth limp.

Building Construction, the Elements of, and Architectural Drawing. 130 Illustrations. Cloth limp.

Either of the three books above sent as follows: With Blade, $2.25; with Farm Journal, $1.50; with Locke's National Monthly, $1.75.

Practical Perspective. Containing perspective Projection of Simple Points, Planes and Rectangular Solids; Polygons, Pyramids, Circles, Arches, &c.; 30 double-page Illustrations. Cloth limp.

Blade and above $2.50; Farm Journal and above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and above $2.00.

Arms and Ammunition. By Major V. Majendie, R. A. Illustrated

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874.

Terms of Subscription.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

One Copy, one year.....75 cents.
Clubs of Ten or upward....60 "

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

One Copy, one year.....$1.00
Clubs at the same rates, with the usual commissions to Agents.

American Farm Journal and Locke's National Monthly, one year.....$1.50

American Farm Journal and Blade, one year.....$2 25

Locke's National Monthly and Blade, one year.....$2.50

Farm Journal, Locke's National Monthly and Blade, all three, one year.....$3.00

THE WEEKLY BLADE

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy, one year.....$2.00
Clubs of Five.....$1.75 each
" Ten or more.....1.50 "

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TOLEDO, or by POST OFFICE ORDER, or Express, pre-paid, and in REGISTERED LETTERS at our RISK; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

WE WILL INVARIABLY DEDUCT COSTS OF COLLECTING SAME.

We Cannot Assume the Risk of Money Sent in Open Mail.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.—In ordering address paper changed, ALWAYS give BOTH addresses, name Post Office now and the one you wish the paper sent to.

In making renewals of subscriptions, state date old subscription *expires*.

Please give name of Post Office and your own name in EACH letter—that is: make every letter complete in itself. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up information concerning subscriptions through neglect of letter writers.

Rates of Advertising.

(PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.)

Ordinary advertisements.....75 cents.
Special Notices.....85 "
Editorial or Business Notices.....$1 00

Twelve lines Nonpareil solid make one inch.

The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts ½ per cent. additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

THE "INDEPENDENT" PARTY.

On the 10th, inst the farmers of Indiana and Illinois met in State Convention, adopted platforms, nominated State tickets, and christened their new party "Independent." So far as we can see, there was little or nothing favored by either convention, except the organization of a new party, which could not properly be introduced into the State Convention of either one of the great political parties and adopted as a plank in its platform. The Indiana Convention confined its action largely to questions of a local character and both bodies took strong grounds in favor of restricting the powers of railroads and other corporations. Our intelligence from these States leads us to believe that the vote for the Independent party will be light. The action of the Conventions has developed no new element of strength, and a large class of those who have acted with the Grangers will seek redress for grievances through the existing party organizations, rather than attempt the organization of a new party.

☞ Miss EMILY FAITHFUL in an article which she has recently written to the *Spectator*, controverts the opinion, advanced by Dr. CLARKE, that American girls are rendered delicate and sickly by hard study, by saying that on a visit to Vassar College, "the girls who studied the hardest were the healthiest." As authority for this statement she gives Miss MARIA MITCHELL, the eminent astronomer, and Dr. AVERY, of Vassar, and, like them, Miss FAITHFUL believes that the ill-health of American women is caused by climatic extremes, unwholesomely heated houses, improper ventilation, their wide spread disinclination to physicial exercises of any description, and the fearful rapidity "with which our American cousins apply the rule of doing smartly whatever they have in hand," to their meals and the intemperate use of ice water in winter and summer.

☞ THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL contains more original matter in proportion to its cost than any other agricultural journal in the United States. It is pre eminently a paper for the house and the household, and every farmer's wife in the country should have a copy. A very small portion of the income from the dairy or the poultry house will furnish the seventy-five cents necessary to secure a copy for one year. Specimen numbers free.

☞ An English gentleman named GRANTHAM, a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London, has invented a steam engine which propels street cars with perfect safety. It occasions no heat to be felt, causes no noise to be heard, and stoppages are more readily effected with it than with horses.

☞ Information gathered from the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, and published in the *National Crop Reporter*, places the area sown to wheat in those States at over 14,800,000 acres, being an estimated increase over last year of nearly 1,700,000 acres.

☞ The number of sufferers from the recent Mississippi floods are still reported as very great. The Hon. HENRY CROWELL, sent from Boston to investigate their condition, after describing the area of territory submerged says: "From 90 to 120 days must pass before these people can raise product enough to support life: unless the further supplies appealed for by the Mayor of New Orleans are afforded, there must be a terrible amount of suffering, if not starvation."

☞ GENERAL SATISFACTION has resulted from all orders of books from the BLADE book list. Remember that our general book offer is made to apply to all our publications, and that the list includes none but standard works. We offer no unsaleable books to subscribers at twice their value.

THE WEEK.

Congress during the past week has taken action upon several measures of importance, the subjects which engaged the most marked attention being the new currency bill, the bill relating to customs revenue and moieties, and the sundry appropriation bill. The friends of increased currency will regret to learn the fate of the new currency bill which was slaughtered in the House on Saturday by a vote of yeas 108, nays 146. The bodies have appointed a new committee of Conference. A very full report of the important congressional transactions of the week will be found in another column.—The Senate Territorial Committee have decided again to report favorably on the nomination of General MCCOOK, as Governor of Colorado.—It stated on reliable authority that the receipts from internal revenue for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, will be about $3,000,000 in excess of the $100,000,000 estimated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as the amount which would be collected.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of J. BANCROFT DAVIS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Empire, from July 1, 1874, when the resignation of Hon G. W. BANCROFT will take effect.—The Special Committee in the case of Senator HIPPLE-MITCHELL have presented a report exonerating him from any evil intent, in changing his name or in contracting a second marriage.

At their annual dinner at West Point, on the 11th inst., the alumni of the Military Academy unanimously adopted a resolution inviting all graduates, both North and South, to join in an anniversary dinner next year, June 17, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.—Our news columns contain full and interesting reports from the sessions of the Illinois and Indiana State Granges, held during the past week, the former at Springfield, and the latter at Indianapolis.—A very interesting reunion of abolitionists was held at Chicago, beginning on Tuesday last, and continuing for several days. At the closing session on Friday evening last, a resolution was adopted recommending the erection of a monument to ELIJAH LOVEJOY; also memorial resolutions in honor of CHARLES SUMNER.—In Central Ohio, during the past week, much excitement has prevailed, owing to the armed opposition of a large body of striking miners at Nelsonville to the introduction of non-Union men. At one time so threatening was the situation that companies of militia at Columbus and Cincinnati were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the scene. Fortunately the excitement was subdued without bloodshed.

Our foreign advices report a very disordered state of affairs in France, and the dissolution of the Assembly seems imminent. The Bonapartists have several times conspired to raise mobs on the streets and at the railroad depots, the purpose being, it is alleged, to bring about a dissolution of the assembly, and appeal to the country in behalf of the young NAPOLEON in aplebiscite.—The Spanish government is gaining ground against the insurrectionists; the famine in India is subsiding, and the American Pilgrims in Rome will leave the Holy City on the 20th inst.—Further matters of interest will be found in our news and correspondence columns.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.

We believe the BLADE constituency, from East to West, is more powerful as well as more reliable than the adherents which any political person or party can boast. And we take this opportunity to assure our friends one and all, of our cordial appreciation of their support in the past and of their faithful adherence to the BLADE, notwithstanding the stringency of monetary affairs, and the business depression, which have so generally prevailed during the past winter months. In the renewals of the past few months we have been most agreeably disappointed, and are now well satisfied that its old friends find many things with which they can dispense more profitably than with the BLADE. But we trust that parties in the various parts of the country who have been interesting themselves in extending the circulation of the paper, will by no means allow their efforts to flag, or their interest to abate, now that the spring campaign may be regarded as closed. Nothing that is done to further the circulation of a good paper is ever lost, and we trust that all will understand that their efforts are noted and appreciated, even though they may not meet with public mention in these columns.

THE JAPANESE PAPER WARE.—It gives us pleasure to be able in these columns to say a commendatory word for the Japanese paper ware now so largely introduced throughout the country by Messrs. JENNINGS Brothers, of New York City. We have recently examined specimens of work from the warerooms of the firm referred to, at No. 552 Pearl street, and can say that the manufacturers have hit upon a style of goods which have every recommendation requisite to making them deservedly popular. The articles, which include a large variety of household and domestic utensils, are light, cleanly, and not easily broken, and finished in different styles of tasteful ornamentation. We shall be glad to see the Japanese paper ware generally introduced.

☞ EDWARD GILLETT, of Santa Barbara, Cal., writes us: "I received the book I sent for in good order and am well pleased with it."

A. J. WHITE, Eden, Kan., in acknowledging the receipt of a book from the BLADE list, says: "I have received my book entitled, 'History of the American Revolution,' and like it much. It is a neat volume." The BLADE book offer always gives satisfaction.

☞ WE CONFER A FAVOR upon parents and guardians having young ladies to educate by calling their attention to the card of Mrs. SILVANUS REED, New York. Mrs. REED is a lady of the highest culture, entirely and conscientiously devoted to her calling. Her school is in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, and is as pleasantly located as possible. The best families in the country are there represented. Mrs. REED's is the best school for young ladies in the country, and we heartily commend it to our patrons.

THE DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

From the present political aspects in France, imminent danger of civil war is apprehended unless the authorities succeed in preventing more warlike demonstrations similar to those which occurred on Thursday and Friday of the past week. From late Parisian correspondence, it appears that when the Assembly convened after the usual recess succeeding the Pentecost holidays, the anticipated difficulties between MAC MAHON's new Cabinet and the opposition in the Assembly culminated in a desire for each to gain supremacy. By one of those politic measures by which astute leaders evade direct issues and conciliate all factions, the new Premier, General DE CISSEY, succeeded temporarily in quelling the anticipated tempest, at the first appearance of the new Cabinet before the Chamber of Deputies. The moment was one of intense excitement, since a declaration of the policy of the Administration was expected, and as whatever that policy might be the Bonapartist and Royalist parties had prepared to oppose it, a parliamentary battle was expected. As General DE CISSEY mounted the steps of the tribune breathless silence prevailed, his fine personal appearance and dignified bearing awarding him the respectful attention of the Assembly, as well as the purport of the important address, which it was believed would excite the ire of the President's enemies.

"Gentlemen," said the Premier, "France needs more stallions immediately, and I appear before you to ask that extra appropriations be voted for that purpose as soon as possible, for, unless we provide for this want in advance, we shall not be able to obtain horses at a moment when we may stand in urgent need of them." The first impulse of the Assembly was to laugh, but a smile had hardly overspread the deep, thoughtful countenances of the Deputies, before their quick French comprehension made the situation palpable. The reverses of the French in their late war with Germany were, in a great measure, attributed to the lack of cavalry, and therefore the rearing of horses by the Government seemed a feasible idea, particularly as the Minister of War stood in need of more horses than the Government was able to purchase. In the event of another foreign war, neither Republicans, Imperialists or Monarchists desired the humiliation of France for want of sufficient cavalry, and cries of *tres bien*, very well, resounded from all factions, Gen. DE CISSEY at once gained the sympathy of his auditors and through it vanquishing their opposition. The first act of the Assembly was to vote the requisite appropriations demanded, the threatened storm was averted, and the cabinet and administration had gained a signal victory. But the Bonapartists, desirous of placing their leader upon the Imperial throne, had no difficulty in finding the pretext they sought to aid in the accomplishment of their purpose. On the 11th inst., as the time drew near for the departure of the Versailles deputies, a large and excited crowd had gathered at the Western Depot, the majority of whom were Bonapartists, and as the Deputies arrived, loud hisses were uttered by the crowd for GAMBETTE, while others cheered him. The Police attempted to disperse the throng, but before they succeeded, many were roughly handled, numerous arrests were made, and as the crowd dispersed terrible curses and imprecations were uttered against GAMBETTA. The succeeding day M. BANZE demanded an inquiry into these riotous proceedings in the Assembly, and this the Government promised to institute. Before this was accomplished, however, as the Deputies returned from Versailles, the Count ST. CROIX, a leading Bonapartist, waylaid GAMBETTA, and brutally struck him across the face with a stick, for which action he was promptly arrested. When this became known to the Assembly, then holding its afternoon session, such intense excitement prevailed that parliamentary business was suspended, the Bonapartist Deputies taking a most threatening position of hostility towards the Government.

The Count ST. CROIX, after his arrest, frankly admitted that the object of his assault upon GAMBETTA was to provoke a duel, and the subsequent actions of the Bonapartists demonstrate that he acted in accordance with a pre-arranged plan, whereby it was hoped a great tumult would occur between the populace, in the midst of which a *coup d' état* would ensue and NAPOLEON IV., be declared Emperor. On the 12th inst., similar scenes again occurred before the departure of the Parliamentary train for Versailles, the populace gathering in great crowds at the depot, and respectively cheering and insulting the Assembly. The mob was dispersed by the police more readily than on the preceding day, and twelve of its chief instigators were arrested. The demonstration, however, was a very formidable one, and had not a body of troops been in readiness to aid the police if necessary, it is scarce possible to say what the results might not have been. According to the latest telegrams the Government had succeeded in restoring order, and commanded the suspension of the publication of *Le Pays*, *Le Rappel* and *Le Dix-neuvieme Siecle*, for violent attacks published in those papers against its policy. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, the managing editor of the first mentioned journal, has signified that it is his intention to meet M. GAMBETTA in mortal combat, and has further declared that nine members of his staff are not only willing but anxious to fight with an equal number of Deputies, until the life of one or the other of the contesting parties shall have been taken. That the Bonapartist propaganda is very active, is evident, and that the Government possesses great strength and evinced the will and ability to use it, has been demonstrated. The present ineligibility of either the Count DE CHAMBORD or the Count DE PARIS, has narrowed the contest for supremacy to the Imperialists and Republicans, and what events may occur to finally place the Government under the control of the former, it is, of course, impossible to predict. The Bonapartists have given evidence of great strength and determination, although thus far the MACMAHON Administration has kept them in check, whether it will long maintain its present position, the future alone will decide.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

The July number of this deservedly popular magazine shows more markedly than any other in the volume the improvement which it is constantly undergoing. The number in question opens with an admirably-written story, full of quiet power and delicate touches, which we have deemed fully good enough for the readers of the BLADE, and accordingly reproduce it on our first page. The range of the matter contained in the present volume is, we believe, fully as varied and extensive as that of any four dollar magazine in the country, as will be shown by the appended table of contents:

The First and the Second Clarice—Mrs. Mary T. Mott.
"Auf Wiedersehn," (poem)—Marion Pearl.
Crusade Heroines—Mrs. R. L. Segur.
Does our Common School Education Educate?—W. H. Maher.
Only a Leaf (poem)—Fannie Frost.
Em.'s Experiment—Jeanie Morison.
Two Robbers (poem)—F. W. B.
Manners and Customs in China—Temple Bar.
The Fool Killer—Mary T. Hartwell.
An Adventure with Mexican Swine—Louis Howard.
Her Ghost (poem)—McMillan's.
Impulsive People.
The Barnhart Mystery—J. Maurice Thompson.
Remorse—The Nature of the Average Article—D. R. Locke.
Misapplied Ingenuity.
Prognostications of Leeches.
Wretched Writers.
Notes and Comments by the Editor.

Specimen copies of the July number (containing 48 pages) will be sent to any address by the publishers on receipt of ten cents; or the Magazine for one year, on receipt of one dollar.

PROPOSED RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The New York *Tribune* makes the following epitome of the propose reciprocity treaty with Canada, which will be of interest to our readers:

First—Abandonment on the part of Great Britain and Canada of all claims for compensation on account of the concession of the United States by the treaty of Washington of the privilege of the "inshore fisheries."

Second—The free admission and interchange of all natural products of the United States and the British Provinces.

Third—The reciprocal free admission of manufactured products of the two countries, specially enumerated.

Fourth—Welland and St. Lawrence canal to be built by the Dominion.

Fifth—Caughnawaga canal to be built by the Dominion.

Sixth—American and Canadian built vessels may carry cargoes and passengers from any port on the great lakes and river St. Lawrence to other such ports.

Seventh—All canals on either side of the boundary to be open under the same conditions, to any citizens of the two countries.

Eighth—Lake Michigan to be open to the Canadians as the St. Lawrence has been to the Americans.

Ninth—Canadians may purchase American vessels and register them as Canadian, and Americans may purchase and register Canadian-built vessels in like manner.

Tenth—Joint commission to regulate the navigation of the St. Clair lake and river.

Eleventh—Joint commission for the propagation of fish.

Twelfth—Joint commissions for the regulation and maintenance of light-houses

Thirteenth—Joint commission for regulating interchange of traffic at custom-houses on the line.

Fourteenth—The treaty to continue in force for twenty-one years.

☞ THE REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE is taking the place in the estimation of the people that its excellence warrants. During the year 1873, its sales increased 85½ per cent. and the sales for the first four months of 1874 were more than those for the entire previous year. There is a reason for this. The Remington Sewing Machine is just as good in its way as the Remington Arms are, which is the highest praise that can be given to the machine. It is simply perfection. It runs light and noiselessly, and there is no work that is required for the family that it will not do. It is as simple as a go-cart, as durable as a wheelbarrow, and as precise and perfect in its working as is possible for anything that the human intellect ever devised, and human hands ever made. The Remington Sewing Machine Company manufactures its machines at Ilion, New York. They want agents everywhere in the United States, and we assure those interested that the machine is all that can be desired, and that the manufacturers are liberal, honorable gentlemen, with whom it is a pleasure to do business. Letters addressed to Remington Sewing Machine Co., Ilion, New York, will be promptly answered.

☞ Mrs. JANE G. SWISSHELM is not satisfied to let the trial of Prof. SWING off with his withdrawal from the church. She holds that it was the Westminster Confession of Faith that was on trial, and there should be no conclusion of the suit without settling the question as to its scriptural character. She gives the Westminster divines credit for the possession of very strong convictions and clearness of expression. There can be no mistaking their meaning. She adds:

They believed, and taught, that no soul can be saved without hearing of, and believing in Jesus as the Christ, that the heathen are damned, that non-elect infants are damned, that damnation is inconceivable eternal torment, that this torment is inflicted for the glory of God. They believed and taught that Christ died for the elect alone, and that the elect is a very, very small portion of mankind, and that no man can, by any possibility, do anything to merit, or secure his own salvation. "We are saved by grace alone, and that not of ourselves, but the gift of God." Now, those who pretend to reconcile this faith with the Auburn Confession, of New School Presbyterians, or with David Swing's Confession as declared before the Chicago Presbytery, are justly chargeable with equivocation, with wresting words from their known meaning, with a gross perversion of the truth. The two creeds are as irreconcilable as the infallibility of the Pope and the right of private judgment. They are as opposite as the North and South poles. It is impossible one can believe a proposition and its contradiction, at one and the same time, and the attempt to do, or pretense of doing so, must be highly injurious, if not ruinous, to the moral rectitude of him who makes it.

AN EXCELLENT SCHOOL.—We call the attention of parents and guardians to the advertisement of FT. EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, of FT. EDWARD, N. Y., of which JOS. E. KING, D. D., is Principal. This school is one of the oldest in the country, and is one of the best. It is located in the most healthy country on the continent, and has an unequalled corps of instructors. DR. KING is a man born to the profession, and youth cannot be better or more safely placed than with him. Circulars descriptive of the school will be sent to any address on request.

☞ It seems that General BUTLER has waged a successful warfare against the Civil Service system, and now it is announced that the House will not make an appropriation to pay the Commissioners—which, being interpreted, means that the services of that respectable class of officials are no longer required.

EXIT TORQUEMADA.

The spirit of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, bids fair to give the final death-blow to the followers of the race of TORQUEMADA, and all who delight in religious persecutions for conscience sake. The modern TORQUEMADAS have been forced to take their exit from the stage of real life, and no power save the success of ignorance and bigotry can recall them to life, and with the advancement of the cause of progress in literature, science and art, *that* is an impossibility, and the world may safely say, "Farewell, TORQUEMADA! thy persecuting spirit has lost its power for evil, and henceforth it shall slumber the sleep that knows no awakening. *Requiescat in pace.*

Although the literal and physical orthodox *auto da fe*, or burning of heretics, has been a defunct institution during the present century, its spirit has nevertheless, until quite recently, exercised great persecuting powers, especially over the worldly welfare of the heretically inclined, so that only the boldest and most fearless minds possessed sufficient courage, now and then, to avow sentiments and opinions conflicting with established religious views. But now all this has changed, and when a CHENEY realizes that according to his comprehension of divine truth, he can no longer, parrot-like, repeat a certain word of a ritual, written three hundred years ago, by the then leading ecclesiastical body of the Church of which he is a follower, with the light then revealed to them, the persecutions of a WHITEHOUSE only serve the more to call attention to his so-called heretical and schismatic views, and a distinct organization follows, composed of thousands who have thought as he thought, and only awaited a favorable opportunity to rally around a leader brave and courageous enough to steer clear of the old landmarks; and the Rev. CHENEY becomes Bishop CHENEY.

When Professor SWING, in speaking of the Mosaic age, says, "How far it may have known the truth as to geology, I know not and care not," is held up to desecration therefor by TORQUEMADA PATTON, who, with most astonishingly overmastering theolog.cal erudition, seeks to convince the Presbyterian Church that Professor SWING is guilty of deep and profound heresy, worthy of present and future damnation, enlightened public opinion sustains Professor SWING and the intelligent influence of his church, instead of following PATTON, follows enlightened public opinion, and Professor SWING, instead of becoming a martyr, becomes a hero.

When Rev. Dr. CUYLER believes that his Bible and his creed no more forbids the preaching of women in his church, than their praying, and hospitably invites Miss SMILEY to proclaim the ever-living truths of Christianity from his pulpit, and TORQUEMADA PATTON, in imitation of the ancient conservative ecclesiastics who taught that women had no souls, at once appears and declares it heretical for women to preach, the wise Presbyterian General Assembly refuses to give its opinion on the question, and commits the whole subject to the discretion of the pastors and elders of churches. And, lastly, when Father TERRY, of the Roman Catholic Church, demonstrates that the Mosaic account of the creation of the world, the deluge, etc., etc., must be regarded in the light of a poetic fancy, does his superior ecclesiastical ruler and judge, Bishop FOLEY, like TORQUEMADA of old, adjudge him guilty of the crime of heresy, condemn him to torture and death, and give his benediction to his murderers? By no means! Bishop FOLEY, like the Presbyterian Assembly, has taken a lesson from enlightened public opinion, and simply says to the young expounder of heterodoxy, "Go, my son, seek other employment, the Holy Catholic Church has no longer need of thee."

Three centuries ago, when the merciful and prolitic ISABELLA of CASTILE refused to affix her royal seal to an edict expelling the Jews from Spain, and confiscating their rich estates to the coffers of the Church, unless they would forsake the faith of their fathers, when TORQUEMADA rushed into her presence, and with uplifted crucifix shouted, "Judas sold his master, and your majesty is about to imitate him," such was her fear of public opinion, without waiting a moment she signed one of the most inhuman and barbarous edicts ever devised by the malignant spirit of evil against the unoffending people, forcing them to leave their homes and become wanderers upon the earth. Wonderful indeed has been the progress of public opinion in three centuries, when we compare the enlightened present with the benighted past.

A GOOD MOWER AND REAPER.—We call the attention of our agricultural readers to the advertisement of WM. ANSON WOOD'S Mower and Reaper. It is a well-made machine, very light of draft, easily handled, and so made as to live its life without need of repairs, or bother of any kind. It is a good machine, honestly made, and as reliable as a gold dollar. For full particulars, write for a circular to B. M. BARBER, Ashtabula, Ohio, or Eagle Mowing Machine Co., Albany N. Y.

☞ Instead of the "City of Divorces," Chicago bids fair to claim the soubriquet of the "City of Heretics." First we had the CHENEY heresy, resulting about a word in the Church Ritual. Then Professor SWING was accused of heterodoxy, because he said he didn't care a fig whether the inspired author of Genesis understood geology as we moderns understand it, or something to that effect, and lastly, Father TERRY, of the Roman Catholic faith, supercedes Episcopalian and Presbyterian orthodoxy in the advancement of heterodox views, by avowing that the Book of Genesis is a *grand epic*, and the story of Eden, a man's creation, are *mere imaginative poems*. Verily, Chicago deserves the appellation the Heretical City of the Occident, as also Boston that of the American Athens.

☞ The St. Louis *Globe* characterizes the Civil Rights Bill as "an act to revive the Democratic party." It is too bad just to "stick up pins to knock 'em down again."

☞ A treaty for the extradition of criminals has been entered into between the Governments of Mexico and Italy.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 8th inst., Senator Scott, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the House bill to authorize medals commemorating the 100th anniversary of the first meeting of the Centennial Congress and the Declaration of Independence. Passed. Senator Pratt, from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes in the two Houses upon the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the laws relating to pensions, made a report, which was agreed to. Mr. Pratt also made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have been totally disabled, which was agreed to. After some other business, at the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate took up the bill to amend the customs revenue laws and to repeal moieties. After considerable discussion an amendment to the sixth section, authorizing the U. S. Attorney to examine the books, invoices or papers of a defendant in revenue cases, was rejected: yeas, 21; nays, 25. Some discussion ensued upon the fourth section of the bill as passed by the House, which provides that no payment shall be made to any informer in any case wherein judicial proceedings shall have been established to the satisfaction of the Court or Judge having cognizance of such proceedings, and the value of his services certified by said Court for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it was passed without amendment. The Chair announced as a Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, Senators Sargent, Morrill (Me.) and Kelly. The House bill to provide for the publication of the revised statutes of the United States was passed. Pending discussion of the moiety bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House on the 8th various bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Starkweather to increase the revenues and restrain gambling, imposing a tax of one half per cent. on all sales of stocks, bonds, &c. Mr. Butler (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the Senate Civil Rights bill, and refer it to the Judiciary Committee with a right to report at any time. The motion was rejected—yeas, 133; nays, 186; not two-thirds in the affirmative. Mr. Chaffee moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State. Passed—yeas, 170; nays, 65. The House refused by a vote of 80 to 74 to suspend the rules and take up a bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs providing for an equalized bounty to all soldiers of $8.33⅓ per month. The House then took up the Louisiana contested election case of Sheridan and Pinchback, and the discussion which followed was participated in by both the gentlemen named, and the bill went over. Mr. Rusk presented the Conference reports on the bill to revise the Pension laws, and the bill regulating the pensions for total disabilities, which were agreed to, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 9th Senator Cameron, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported favorably on the joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty between the United States and Belgium of July 17, 1858, and it was passed. The main subject of discussion was the bill to amend the customs revenue laws, and to repeal moieties, which was considered at length in Committee of the Whole. When the Committee rose, and the bill was reported back, it was found that the Senate lacked a quorum and an adjournment was accordingly moved and carried.

The House, on the same day, took up the report on the Sheridan and Pinchbeck election cases. The vote on the minority report was taken, adopting the first and rejecting the second resolution, thus denying the right of either candidate. A vote was then taken on majority resolutions, declaring that the testimony was not sufficient to show the election of either Pinchback or Sheridan, and permitting them to take further testimony, and the resolutions were agreed to without a division. Mr. Sener reported a bill to abolish the Western District of Arkansas, and to annex it to the Eastern District. Passed without discussion or objection. Mr. Speer subsequently addressed the House at some length regarding the criminal and corrupt practices of the Judge in the Western District of Arkansas. The House then took up the Geneva award bill, but after discussion by Messrs. Butler, Monroe and Burleigh in favor of, and Messrs. Tremaine, Woodford and Poland against the pending substitute offered by Mr. Butler, the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be for general debate.

In the Senate on the 10th, the Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia, and a bill was reported by Senator Howe, from the same Committee, as a substitute for the bill above mentioned, relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Placed on the calendar. The bill authorizes the Secretary of State to grant permission to any citizen or association of the United States to connect this country by cable telegraph with any foreign country, conceding to our citizens the same rights and privileges for landing and working telegraphic wire as it has granted or may grant to its own citizens; provided, however, that the permission granted to foreign citizens shall be subject to any and all rights of property and State jurisdiction in and over cables to be landed on our shores. It is further provided that all telegraphic communications established, or that may be hereafter established, between the United States and any foreign country, shall be subject to the following conditions: First, the Government of the United States shall have equal privileges with regard to the control and use of any of said lines that may be exercised by any foreign government whatever; second, citizens of the United States shall enjoy the same privileges as to rates as are enjoyed by citizens of the most favored nations; third, priority of transmission shall be given to state dispatches, to dispatches on telegraphic services, and to private dispatches in the order named. The bill also provides for heavy penalties for interfering with the cables in any way, or disclosing messages. The undisbursed business being the customs revenue bill, it was taken up and further amended in several points. In regard to the question of giving the right to seize books and papers, Senator Wright moved to insert the section stricken out in the Committee of the Whole, which provided for an examination of books and papers upon an order of the Court. Senator Bayard moved to amend the section so that it would read, "and said attorney shall be permitted to make an examination of the entries referred to in said notice, at which examination the defendant, or claimant, or his agent may be present." Agreed to. He also moved to amend the section so as to provide that the owner of books or papers should have, subject to the order of the Court, the custody of them, except pending their examination in Court as aforesaid, which was also agreed to. The question then being on agreeing to the section as amended, it was agreed to and the bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas, 28; nays, 3; when the Senate adjourned.

In the House on the 10th inst., Mr. Beck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of owners and purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary states. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Dawes, from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend Section 1 of the Act of May 27, 1872, for the abatement of taxes on distilled spirits in bond destroyed by casualty, by adding the words, "cistern room" before the words, "distillery warehouse." Passed. The House took up the Geneva award bill, and the debate which followed was marked by the interchange of some very spicy personalities. The debate was closed by Mr. Butler, (Mass.) after which Mr. Frye's amendment, striking out of Mr. Butler's substitute the proviso in favor of Mutual Insurance Companies, was agreed to—yeas, 131; nays, no count.

In the Senate, on the 11th, Senator Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to admit free of duty articles intended for the International Exhibition. The bill was passed. The resolution to pay Sykes, the contestant for the seat in the Senate from Alabama, was called up, the pending question being on the motion of Senator Hamilton, to insert $7,000 as the amount of compensation. The amendment was rejected, as was also one to pay $5,000. A proposition to pay actual expenses, verified by oath, was made and went over at the expiration of the morning hour, when Senator Morton moved that the pending and all prior orders be laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Currency bill. Agreed to, and the bill was then taken up. Senator Morton explained the report as taking away the monopoly feature from the National banking system, making banking free, etc. "The theory of the bill," said Senator Morton, "is that 5 per cent. bonds will, by January, 1879, be at par in coin, and that United States notes being convertible into them, will also be at par; that meantime United States notes will gradually appreciate from their present discount to par, and that this appreciation will be gentle and slow, not exceeding 3½ per cent. per annum, so that specie payments may be brought about without oppression to the debtor class, or derangement of the business of the country. Should the theory of the bill be not realized, Congress will be in session when the time arrives for a conversion of the notes into bonds and can by legislation relieve the country or bank from any contraction, derangement or evil resulting from this enactment. This bill has been prepared in a spirit of compromise, having in view such an expansion of the currency as may be necessary to meet the demands of the country, and at the same time bring the currency by a gradual process to par value. A prolonged debate followed, in which Senators Sherman, Harvey, Logan and Morton advocated the adoption of the Conference report, and Senators Boutwell and Jones opposed it. Pending the debate, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

In the House, on the 11th inst., several bills were taken from the Speaker's table and disposed of by unanimous consent. Mr. Eldridge moved to suspend the rules and make in order an amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill an item of $75,000 for the Washington Monument. Negatived—yeas, 149; nays, 81—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the Chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. It appropriates $23,627,713. Among other items, Mr. Garfield offered an item appropriating $7,000 to reimburse Gen. O. O. Howard in his expenses for defending his official conduct as Commissioner of the Freedmen's affairs, and spoke in advocacy of it. Laid over. Mr. Kellogg offered an item appropriating $25,000 to enable the President to carry out the Civil Service rules. An active discussion followed relative to the nature and objects of the civil service reform, but pending the debate the Committee rose, and Mr. Butler (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules so as to make an amendment in order to cover into the Treasury any money now unexpended which had been appropriated for civil service reform, so called. Pending action on the motion, the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 12th inst., the amendments of the House to the bill to amend the laws relating to patents, trade marks and copyrights, were concurred in, and the bill passed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of unfinished business, being the report of the Conference Committee on the finance bill. After considerable debate, at 4:30 o'clock the vote was taken and the report agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 23.

In the House on the same day, the debate on the civil service reform was resumed, and the House disposed of 39 out of the 54 pages of the bill before the Committee rose. Among the appropriations proposed but rejected was one of $20,000 for continuing the Washington Monument. Mr. Maynard gave notice that he would seek the floor at 12 o'clock on Saturday to make the Conference report on the Currency bill. Adjourned.

In the Senate on Saturday Senator West, from the Committee on Transportation, reported adversely on the House bill providing for the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal, and the Committee was discharged from its further consideration. Senator Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the several memorials containing charges against John H. Mitchell, Senator from Oregon, and asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. It was so ordered. Senator Morton said it afforded him great pleasure to state that the Committee was unanimous in the opinion that the charges contained nothing against Senator Mitchell requiring the action of the Senate. Senator Wright, from the Judiciary Committee, called up the House bill providing for the collection of moneys due the United States from the Pacific Railroad Companies. The bill which was accordingly passed, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to require the payment by Railroad Companies, their successors and assigns, or the successors or assigns of any or either of said Companies, of all sums of money due or to become due to the United States for five per centum of the net earnings provided for by previous legislation. The Chair laid before the Senate the resolution of the House disagreeing to the report of the Conference Committee on the Finance bill, and asking for a new conference. The question then being on Senator Wright's motion that the Senate insist upon its amendment and grant a Committee of Conference, it was agreed to—38 to 17. The Chair announced that he would appoint the Committee Monday, but subsequently reconsidered that intention, and announced the Committee to be Senators Wright, Ferry (Mich.), and Stephenson. The Chair laid before the Senate a resolution of the House disagreeing to the Senate amendments to the Moiety bill, and asking for a Conference Committee. Senator Sherman moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments, and grant a conference. Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Senators Scott, Howe and Bayard. A number of bills of a private nature were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on Saturday, Mr. E. H. Roberts, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the House bill repealing all moieties. The House then proceeded to vote upon them without discussion. The material amendments which were concurred in were the following: To apply $100,000 to make suitable compensation for information, &c.; declaring that the settlement of duties shall be final and conclusive upon parties after the expiration of two years from the time of entry. (The Senate amendment fixed three years); amendment fixing the salaries of custom officers was finally stricken out; amendment providing that public cartage shall be subject to the regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury was amended on motion of Mr. Randall by requiring it to be let to the lowest bidder after July, 1875, and was then agreed to. All the other material amendments to the bill were rejected. The bill was then sent to the Conference Committee, composed on the part of the House, by E. H. Roberts, Sheldon and Wood. Mr. Maynard then made the Conference report on the Currency bill, and proceeded to explain the report: to specify changes in the bill as passed by the House, in the substitute as reported back from the Conference Committee, two material points being: First, as to the proportion of legal tenders to be cancelled on the issue of more currency, it being now fixed at three-eighths, and second, as to the time for the redemption of United States notes in gold or bonds, which is now fixed for the 1st of January, 1878. These, he said, were concessions made in opposite directions. On motion of Mr. Dawes, the subject was referred to a new Conference Committee, and the Speaker announced the following members on the part of the House: Messrs. Dawes, McCreery and Marshal. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the Sund

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1874.

Congress is disposing of the public business at a rate which rather balks my calculations in regard to the adjournment; but even under the present pressure, and with the aid of night sessions and innumerable conference committees, two weeks is a very short time for passing so many important bills as yet remain upon its docket.

For the last three or four days the House has been doing a pretty heavy piece of dentistry on the mouth of the Mississippi, but, at this writing, has got about through. After a long debate, bringing into view every conceivable plan of improvement, and the modes for their execution, it finally settled down on what is known here as the canal plan, and the bill was passed 140 to 80.

The Senate has been discussing Mr. Windom's resolution in favor of an appropriation for surveying the four water routes advocated in his report for cheapening transportation between the West and the sea board. They are, as you may remember: 1st, the Mississippi river; 2d, a continuous water line from the Mississippi river to New York by way of the lakes; 3d, another route through the central tier of States, up the Ohio and the Kanawha into West Virginia, and thence by canal or railroad to the Atlantic; 4th, a further route up the Ohio and Tennessee into the State of Tennessee, and thence by canal or railroad to the ocean. His resolution instructs the Committee on Appropriations to report an amendment to the pending River and Harbor bill providing means for making surveys and estimates for prosecuting these improvements.

Mr. Windom stated that it was estimated by the Engineer Department that the cost of these surveys would be about $200,000. Several members desired to "hitch on" schemes of improvement for local objects, which Mr. Windom parried very successfully; and it was evident in the discussion that Eastern men were not so cordial towards the measure as members from the West.

Mr. Morton, after referring to the great labor of the Committee and the magnitude of the objects, said: "We want a policy on this subject. We never have had one. It has been patch work from first to last; a little here and a little there. But the time has come for the consideration of the whole question. How shall we begin? By accurate information—by surveys of the projected routes. We ought to have a policy on this subject. The mind of the country is now turned in this direction, and the matter is not to be put off by jokes or sneers. Every portion of the country is interested in the inquiry, and it should be made without delay."

Mr. Sherman, as a member of the Committee, was earnest in his support of the resolution. He said:

> Although this matter has not been pressed very strongly on the Senate, on account of the condition of our finances, yet, I tell you, Senators, it is one of the great subjects of the future. The people of the East and the people of Europe demand for consumption all the products of the South and West, and new channels of communication must be opened. While you have millions of acres requiring culture in the West and millions of mouths requiring food in the East and in Europe, this question of cheap transportation will be ever present and control largely the politics and destiny of this country.

Mr. Merrimon (Dem.) wanted a ship canal from New York to Galveston, and proposed an amendment to that effect. Mr. Saulsbury (Dem.) wanted an amendment covering interests in Delaware, and regarded the resolution as an insidious step for committing the Government to costly and dangerous schemes of internal improvement.

Mr. Carpenter said in reply that if he did not regard the resolution as, in some sense committing the government to these schemes, as they were here called, he should vote against it. He had no other desire for these surveys than the forwarding of a practical purpose. If there was nothing beyond them in view they would be simply a waste of money. "The necessities of the country call for these improvements. There is no use in attempting to go around the fact or to wind the purpose of this resolution. It is not to be passed to satisfy the committee. I am in favor of it because I understand it to be the incipient step towards a great improvement in our commerce, and that the general design to be accomplished is what we must accomplish in this country and what the General Government is bound to take up and carry on to completion." He said further that this committee had laboriously traversed the ground, consulted with the best minds and made as complete an investigation as could well be made without instruments and practical surveys. What we wanted next was the surveyor to tell what difficulties there were and how they were to be surmounted. He had no doubt that the appropriation would be passed.

Mr. Chandler at first gave intimations of going against the resolution, but, after a while, came to its support. The Democratic Senators all looked askance at it, *as if there might be a cat or something under the meal.* Some of them had grave constitutional objections, some of them did not believe in these great works being undertaken by government in the interest of jobbery, and some others, like Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, were afraid that there was a political object to be accomplished, and that it was intended to catch the popular applause and the popular vote of the Great West.

Mr. Frelinghuysen made a strong speech for the resolution, and Mr. Windom took occasion to answer some objections. He contended that there projects did not antagonize the interests of railroads. He believed they would reduce the cost of transportation one half, but they would also so stimulate production that the lighter freights (naturally going by rail) would be increased in a greater proportion, and as these were more profitable, the effect would be to benefit the roads.

The discussion is still in progress.

When I wrote you on Wednesday last, the name of Gen. Fuller had not been mentioned in any public way, for the place of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and it was not generally known that Mr. Sawyer would have to resign; but now the resignation of Mr. Sawyer is publicly announced to take place, and the *Star* of last evening said: "Mr. Fuller, of Toledo and Mr. Wm. E. Chandler, are both spoken of in connection with the succession to Mr. Sawyer."

The case of delegate Cannon has been acted on by the Committee on Elections. It was brought up by Mr. Hazleton, who charged that Cannon had married his fourth wife since the law against polygamy had been passed by Congress, and ought therefore to be expelled. But the Committee proved to be five for expulsion and six against it, and so Mr. Cannon will probably retain his seat.

The bill before the Post Office Committee, requiring all postage to be prepaid, fixes the postage on newspapers at one cent and five mills per pound, to be paid in stamps attached to the package after being weighed at the post office. But within the country the newspaper is to be free, as also newspaper exchanges.

Gov. Shepherd, who has had a controlling interest in two of our newspapers (the *Star* and *Republican*) which have done a good deal of indiscreet blowing on his account, during the investigation, has had the good sense to dispose of his stock and to clear his skirts of that sort of fame.

A very intelligent report has grown out of the District investigation, from the pen of that useful and industrious member, Mr. Poland, of Vermont. His conclusion is that Washington was designed to be the national capital, and that as the government laid it out, has control of it, owns the streets and parks and public buildings, it ought to bear its fair portion of the expenses. The report comes from the Judiciary Committee of the House.

BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1874.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday but the House was in session and rushed through a large amount of business. One of the bills passed provides for a board of five engineers (two from the army and two from the civil service) to make an examination of the banks of the Mississippi, for the purpose of ascertaining what can be done to protect the alluvial lands from overflow, and appropriates ten thousand dollars to defray the expense of the surveys. The bill for the payment of all newspaper postage, to which I referred in my last, was also passed. The postage on weekly and daily papers is to be one cent and five mills per pound and on phamplets three cents per pound. It restores free exchanges and makes newspapers free within the county—(108 to 78.)

Another bill from the Postoffice Committee was passed grading the salaries of Postmasters according to the receipts of their several offices. The Postmaster in New York is to have $6,000, and all other Postmasters are to be divided, according to receipts, into four classes. Class 1, 3 to 4 thousand; class 2, 2 to 3 thousand; class 3, 1 to 2 thousand, and class 4, less than $1,000. The first three classes are to be appointed by the President and the Senate; the fourth class by the Postmaster General.

The Senate, during the session of Friday, passed an important amendment in relation to the printing and distribution of public documents. It makes it the duty of the Congressional printer to print and bind 300,000 copies of the agricultural report—100,000 for the Senate, 200,000 for the House, and orders that these reports be sent through the mails *free of postage.* The vote was ayes 34, nays, 16. Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, who engineered the amendment, contended that it was not in the nature of the frank. No body had any discretion in regard to the matter. The bill gave no power to a member of Congress and simply required that these books, which were for farmers, should go through the mails free on a label to be attached by the printer.

I ought to have said before this that the Educational Department, under the charge of General John Eaton, is in a condition of great activity and is conceded on all hands to be a very important instrument in furthering the work of general education. The department seems to have the entire confidence of Congress, and is liberally provided for in the Appropriation bills without the haggling which is sometimes necessary to get even what is needful to keep the breath of life in certain branches of the public service. General Eaton largely increased the interest of foreign countries in our educational methods by his visit to the Vienna Exhibition last year, and his incidental visits to other cities and places in Europe and to various educational institutions, and the consequence is that he has been followed back to America by numerous letters of inquiry and numerous requests for documents relating to our educational enterprises and systems.

Gen. Eaton's annual reports command attention abroad as well as at home on account of the mass of information with which he has managed to store them, and his office has become the centre for educational information throughout the world. I think, too, that the Commissioner with unceasing activity is working towards national objects in education. As yet this Department has scarcely any vocation, save what its chief office has given to it. It is not an office with duties defined and organized by law; and as we have no national system of education it is not the head of such a system. But it is exercising a powerful influence by gathering and diffusing information; and there is a growing feeling in Congress in favor of a large exercise of the national prerogative in extending the great work of general education.

All through the Southern States this work is still under the cloud which slavery cast over it, and there is no adequate sense of its importance in affording a remedy for the ills of which they justly complain. We have forced on them universal suffrage, but are not at all forward in requiring of them universal education. And yet we know the danger of putting ignorant men in power, and the Senate has just conceded it by passing a bill requiring that all persons serving as jurors in United States courts, shall be able to read and write in the English language.

If, then, the Government requires that a vast number of ignorant men shall be admitted to the suffrage, ought it not also to require that something should be done to lift them out of a condition which is acknowledged to be a perpetual danger, and which has already involved these States in a train of evils from which they cannot escape in many years?

It is clear to me that this office, already so useful and so important, ought to be the head of a national system of public schools, and that, if we have the right to put the control of a State in the hands of a mass of ignorant and stupid men just out of slavery, we also have a right, and it is our "bounden duty," to see that they are provided with the means of education, and that the State is not for ever to suffer the horrid nightmare of a governing class who are known to be utterly incompetent to control wisely in public affairs. It is quite time that honest and earnest words were spoken on this important subject.

BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1874.

We are evidently nearing the adjournment, but there is a general impression that the Republican party is not to be left by it in the best possible position for the important elections which are to take place in the fall. At the caucus on Monday, called for the purpose of considering what was to be done in relation to a Congressional Republican Committee, Judge Kelley, apparently in a serious mood, moved that the appointment of the usual committee be dispensed with, on the ground that Congress was not in accord with the President, and that party lines were so loose as to suggest to those who desired a re-election to look to their own resources, rather than to those of the Republican party.

This counsel of the Philadelphia member was not taken, but it probably represented fairly the feeling which exists to a large extent among Congressmen. On most of the important questions which have been discussed during the session, such as the bankrupt bill, the Geneva award, Cuban Independence, the tariff, the currency, &c., party lines have been ignored; and it is only when some such matter as the Civil Rights bill comes up that Republicans realize that they belong to a political party. Hence it is very common to hear it proclaimed in the familiar slang of the day, that the Republican party has "gone up."

In consequence of this feeling, there is a good deal of talk about new parties, based on free trade, or currency projects, or cheap transportation, or "hay seed," or anything else that will capture the Grangers. Indeed it would seem that our political affairs were drifting, without much knowledge as to whither the drift was tending. Party spirit seems almost to have died out, and the most distinguished wire pullers are apparently puzzled as to the direction in which they should pull.

We are within two years of another Presidential nomination, but parties are drifting on that question as on others.—The possibility of a third term for President Grant is not so preposterous as to prevent it from being set down among the contingencies, and is evidently an embarrassment to many politicians. Of course, the name of Mr. Blaine is often mentioned, as is also that of Mr. Morton, Mr. Conkling, and many other Senators, but public opinion takes no definite shape, and there is, apparently, nothing to agitate about and nothing that seems at all likely to arouse any great popular interest in the coming election.

But the fact remains that the Republican party is an old party, with a splendid record, well organized and accustomed to victory, while it has been very successful in purging itself of the corruptions which its enemies have charged against it. The work of this Congress, too, should be largely in its favor, and when the time comes to open the party batteries it will be found that the resources of the Republican party are much larger than they now appear. The anticipations of the old copperheads that they are to return to their former places will be mostly disappointed. The Republicans, however they may differ, are accustomed to act together, are proud of the history which they have made, and not so likely as many seem to think to fall into the ranks of disaffected leaders. But we shall know more of its true condition when the active men of the party, after the adjournment, find leisure to call the party roll and dish up the materials for the fall campaign.

General Butler has been successful in his second attempt to put forward the Civil Rights bill, and the opinion is freely expressed that it cannot be passed at this session. It could be put on its passage as it stands, but the desire is to make some amendments, for which purpose it should go to a committee, with power to report at any time, which requires the suspension of the rules.

General Grant's utterances on the subject of the currency are interpreted to mean that he has a policy on that subject, and that if Congress passes a bill in the interest of expansion, it will fare no better than the former bill. His position has evidently embarrassed the Conference Committee, which has, however, come to an agreement, and its report will probably be submitted for action to-day. It is signed by all the members of the Committee except Mr. Clymer—Morton, Sherman and Merrimon, of the Senate, and Maynard and Farwell, of the House. The bill is published here, but as you will have all the particulars before this reaches you, I need not state its provisions.

The joint committee for investigating District affairs have reported a bill for vacating the present territorial government and putting the government into the hands of three commissioners to be appointed by the President and Senate, who are to straighten up the tangles, and hold their places *ad interim.* Meantime a joint committee of two Senators and two Representatives are to devise a new government and settle on the true relations that exist between the District and Congress, and report what proportion of the expenses Uncle Sam ought to pay. The other part of their report is not yet ready. It is understood, however, that there are differences in the committee, and, while none will venture to maintain any corruption or breach of the law, there are several who are strenuous in their assertion of negligence and carelessness and gross mismanagement. These will probably give vent to their opinions in a separate report.

The House bill for repealing all moieties has not met the approval of the Senate, which body has amended the old law and proposes to continue it with modifications.

Doubt is expressed to-day about the passage of the conference bill on the currency. There are many Republicans who do not wish to make an issue with the President.

BUCKEYE.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

LABOR—THE ITALIANS—STREET MUSICIANS—STRIKES—POLITICS.

LABOR.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1874.

It would seem that this, of all the times in the world, would be the most inauspicious for a strike; but with an infatuation that can not be accounted for, the brick-layers and hod-carriers struck for an increase of wages last week. And this at a time when there is less building than ever was known in the city. In fact, there is no building of any account going on, and as a consequence there are thousands upon thousands of mechanics of this class of laborers out of employment. Of course their places were immediately filled by the starving thousands, and the strikers will take their places in the ranks of the hungry.

The present ghost that haunts the American people is

ITALIAN.

Within a few years there has been an enormous influx of Italians to this country, and the bulk of them stop in this city. We have been in the habit of considering the Italian as a dark-skinned, swarthy man, who would exert himself just enough to play the harp, guitar or violin, and eat maccaroni, when he could get it—a man who would only work when absolutely compelled to. This impression is just as erroneous as popular impressions generally are. The Italian is a most excellent worker. He will plod along at his labor ten, twelve, fifteen or sixteen hours a day, as may be required of him, and do it as patiently and honestly as any man. And there will be found among them a very large amount of skilled labor. There are excellent cabinet makers, coopers, shoemakers, harness-makers, among them, while in fine mechanism, such as work upon musical instruments, watches, &c., they have but few equals.

There are over 20,000 able-bodied Italians here now, and every steamer and sailing vessel brings recruits. They are all very poor—all without means. Consequently they take any work that offers at the price offered. The brigade that sweeps the streets nights are Italians, and whenever workingmen have been idiotic enough to strike, Italians have been the first to offer to take their places. But there is another class of Italians, of whom your readers have had some experience; namely

STREET MUSICIANS AND BEGGARS.

The streets of New York are filled with ragged boys and equally ragged girls, who play the most doleful music upon the most wretched harps and violins, and live by what may be called forced contributions which is to say, people give them coppers or nickels, partly out of pity and partly that they may move out of ear-shot with their infernal noise. These children are, as a rule, sold by their parents in the Italian cities to men called *padrones,* who bring them over and operate them. The little waifs are completely in the power of the padrone, who compels them to bring him each night so much money, the penalty being starvation and most unmerciful beating. The authorities determined to break it up, and the Italian consul in this city gave the authorities the most cordial co-operation. On Friday of last week, all these children on the streets were arrested and declared vagrants, and were treated as such. The padrones protested, but the authorities were firm. The children will be placed in the best positions to make useful men and women of them, and the government will take steps to prevent a continuance of the business of bringing them here. Speaking of

STRIKES,

The coopers' strike has resulted in two very serious affairs. One was peculiarly tragic. A cooper who belonged to the union, and knocked of work with his fellows, came home to find his larder empty, and his wife and children really suffering for want of food. In the morning his wife implored him to take work, but he replied he could not desert his comrades, and went away. He came home at night to find his wife and three children dead. The poor woman had gone crazy, and killed her children and then herself.

The other tragedy occurred Thursday night. Four union coopers attacked one who persisted in continuing work, and in self-defence he shot two of them, one dying from the wound. The labor question is one that is going to make a great deal of trouble here.

POLITICS.

Politics in New York is quite a different thing from what it is in the country. With you, it runs in well-defined grooves. If a man is a Republican, he is a Republican, and if he is a Democrat, he is a Democrat. But in New York you have to ask what kind of a Democrat or what kind of a Republican a man is. He may be a Tammany Democrat, an Apollo Hall Democrat, or any one of a dozen other kinds of a Democrat. And the Republican party is made up of quite as many factions, there being this difference, however: The Democratic factions are all after plunder, and each strives to get supreme control of the money bags of the great corporation. The Republican party, being in a minority, cannot steal directly, that is of the city; but the wicked portion of them ally themselves to whatever faction of the Democracy they think will win, and join in the plunder. It is all a game of stealing. Tweed got some of his best support from Republicans, both in and out of the city.

But the Republicans get their innings in the Federal offices, which do not depend upon the will of the people. These offices are the bones over which they wrangle and growl and bark and bite. The Custom House gives place to many hundreds of people, the Post Office is an excellent shelter for spavined political hacks, and there are other offices of equal feeding capacity, the struggle for these places effects just as many divisions in the Republican party as the city plunder does in the Democratic. The "outs" fight the "ins;" they get in, and then the conditions are reversed.

Therefore, political expression from the metropolis has no significance whatever. Those people whose voices would be worth the hearing never speak; those who are heard, speak from interest. If a loud-mouthed brawler denounces the Administration as corrupt, you may be tolerably certain that he has been forcibly pulled from the public teat and is out in the cold. And I am sorry to be compelled to say that if you hear one loud in defence of the Administration you may be about as certain that he is snugly fixed and does not wish to be unfixed. The solid people of the city take no interest in it at all; they vote, if they have time, and that is about all. They submit to be plundered because they can't afford the time to fight it. As one merchant said to me, "My time is worth to me so many hundreds of dollars a day. I know these scoundrels are plundering us, and I know we could stop it. But I can't afford to stop my business and go on committees, and attend meetings, and do the work necessary to stop it. They steal $10,000 a year of me—I can better afford to pay it than to fight it." And so it goes. As long as it is so, there is no hope of a pure government in New York.

PIETRO.

FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

The Illinois and Indiana Granges

The Illinois State Farmers' Convention met at 10:30, on the 10th inst., in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Springfield, Ill. The meeting was called to order by Millard A. Flagg, Chairman of the Advisory Board. J. M. Allen, of Henry county, was elected temporary chairman; C. C. Shindler and Thomas Wolfe, Secretaries.

The committee on Credentials, consisting of one from each Congressional district, was appointed. Among the number were Joseph Greenhut and J. G. Matthews, both leading members of the Chicago Workingmen's Associations, and the former was also placed on the committee on Permanent Organization and on Resolutions.

After the election of these committees, the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

There are a large number of delegates present, nearly every county being represented, and there is also a large crowd of spectators.

The Convention re-assembled at 2 P. M., and the committee on being ready to report, ex-Governor Palmer was called upon, and made a brief speech in advocacy of the farmers' movement.

A resolution was offered and adopted thanking Governor Taylor, of Wisconsin for his manly action in enforcing the law against exaction of Railroad monopolies, and expressing the hope that two years hence Illinois will have a Governor who would emulate his firmness. The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported for President, J. M. Allen, Henry county; Vice President, W. B. Anderson, Jefferson county; Secretary, S. M. Johnson, Livingstone county; Assistant Secretary, S. P. Tufts, of Marion county. The report was unanimously adopted, and the officers elect took their places.

A second dispatch was received from the Indianapolis Convention saying there were 600 delegates, and all in earnest, and stating that the following had just been adopted:

Resolved, That we send to the Convention at Springfield, Ill., our most cordial congratulations, and pledge our co-operation in any movement for the good of the industrial classes.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Nominations were then stated to be in order, and eight candidates for State Treasurer and nine for Superintendent of Public Instruction, were placed in nomination.

Pending the ballot, the Committee on Resolutions appeared and submitted a report, which was read, and after some discussion, adopted, amid the wildest enthusiasm.

A resolution offered by General Rowell, of Macoupin, declaring uncompromising opposition to further inflation of an irredeemable paper currency, and demanding a speedy return to a uniform standard of value, was laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

The platform in substance is as follows. Deeming it needful for the best interest of this State and nation that independent political action be taken by and in behalf of the producing and other business classes, and in opposition to corporate monopolies that are influencing and even controlling legislatures, courts and executive, and taxing and oppressing citizens, appealing to great fundamental principles of American liberty, &c., it is resolved, (1) that the preservation of our American life demands that every American voter should attend all primaries and elections, in order to elect honest men to office; that the existing political parties having forfeited by their course all respect, they are absolved from all allegiance to them. (2) That a severe retrenchment and reform is insisted upon, in order that taxes may be reduced, which should be done fully one-half, without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service; that Civil Service reform be instituted. (3) Favoring the improving and perfecting of our lakes and rivers and water connections as soon as it can be properly done. (4) Opposing the further grants of public lands or loans of the public credit in aid of corporations. (5) Demanding the repeal of our National Banking law, and asking that the Government issue legal tender currency direct from the Treasury, interchangeable for Government bonds bearing the lowest possible rate of interest. (6) That the laws favoring monopolies be revised and restricted. (7) Opposing annual, instead of biennial, sessions of the State Legislature. (8) That the existing railroad legislation of the State should be sustained and enforced until thoroughly tested before the courts, and opposing any legislation by Congress which shall deprive the people of their present control through State legislation; and that the claim of Railroad Companies to the right to fix their freight and fares independent of the people cannot exist with a government of the people, and must be resisted. (8) That the right of the Legislature to regulate and control the Railroads of the State must be maintained as an essential attribute of State government and Railroad charters. (9) Condemning the practice of public officials receiving free passes from Railroads. (10) That duties be levied for revenue alone. (11) That the contract system practiced in the construction of our public works, National, State and municipal, has been a fruitful source of corruption and fraud, and should be revised and reframed. (12) inviting the sympathy, co-operation and aid of all classes of citizens.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for State Treasurer, and J. H. Pickerell, of Macon county, was nominated. Balloting for Superintendent of Public Instruction was next in order, and S. M. Etter, of Bloomington, was nominated. After speeches from several delegates the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Indiana Farmers' Reform Convention assembled at the Exposition building, Indianapolis, at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday. About 500 delegates were present. Archibald Johnson, of Montgomery county, was chosen temporary Chairman, and J. M. Hiatt, of Henry county, temporary Secretary. After the appointment of Committee on Credentials, Platform and Permanent Organization, the Convention adjourned until 1 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 1 o'clock.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions then made their report, which was unanimously adopted.

It commences with a long address, in which the right to differ in opinion is acknowledged, and in which it is stated that the mission of the new party is to bring the producer, manufacturer and consumer into more direct and harmonious relations. They are not enemies to railroads, but they nevertheless demand cheap transportation—they are friendly to all methods of transportation that will carry the products of the country to a market. The two existing parties are arraigned for class legislation in favor of monopolists and capitalists, and against the interests of the masses, for which they are denounced as corrupt and unworthy of confidence. All these evils are to be obviated by the new party, and the Government restored to its original purpose. Foremost among the reforms is the abolishment of gold as a currency basis and the establishment of paper based on bonds at low rates of interest, as the money of the country.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the office seeking the man, and not the man seeking the office: that we will endeavor to select men to fill the various offices who are honest and capable, without regard to former political opinions; that we detest bribery, corruption and fraud in obtaining votes, either by the use of money or whiskey, and will not support any man for office known to be guilty of the same, and that we are opposed to electing any man to fill the same office more than for one term in succession, from the President down.

Resolved, That we uncompromisingly condemn the practice in our public officials in receiving free passes from Railroad managers.

Resolved, That we denounce the action of our Legislature, and Representatives in Congress and Senate, for the increase of taxes, fees and salaries, and we will use all honorable means in our power to reduce the taxes, fees and salaries of all to a reasonable basis.

Resolved, That we demand a reduction of all public expenditure, to the end that taxation may be reduced to the lowest possible limit.

Resolved, That it is contrary to the policy of good government to encourage litigation, and that the allowing of ten per cent. on judgments and the collecting of attorneys' fees of the defendant encourages litigation and favors capital, and is a source of corruption, and subserves no good purpose, therefore ought to be remedied by appropriate legislation.

Resolved, That the present assessment law of real estate imposes unequal and unjust burdens on the producing classes, and favors capital and corporate wealth, and we demand its speedy amendment.

Resolved, That we demand a change in the Grand Jury system, that their jurisdiction extend to felonies only.

Resolved, That no party is worthy of our confidence who denies the right of the people to restrict the abuses of the liquor traffic.

The committee on selection of State ticket submitted the following, which was adopted unanimously: For Secretary of State, Noyes S. White, of Vigo county; for Auditor of State, Ebenezer Henderson, of Morgan county; for Treasurer of State, Morris C. Bennel, of Steuben county; Attorney General, Jas. Mitchell, of Ekhart county; Judge of the Supreme Court, Horace P. Biddle, of Cass county; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Clarkson Davis, of Henry county. On a call of Districts for the appointment of a State Central Committee, the Fourth and Sixth Districts failed to respond.

Reunion of Abolitionists.

The National Reunion of original Anti-Slavery Advocates or Abolitionists, convened in the Second Baptist Church in Chicago, on the 9th inst., and was called to order by General A. L. Chetlain. There were about 200 delegates in attendance, and the Church was well filled with spectators.

Among those from abroad were the Rev. Wm. Goodell, Janesville, Wis.; Allen Coffin, Washington, D. C.; G. W. Clark, Dansville, N. Y.; C. C. Burleigh, Florence, Mass.; E. Howard, Levi Coffin, Alfred Burnett, Cincinnati; L. S. Harden, William H. Harding, Indiana; Rev. John G. Fee, Berea, O.; L. Farnham, Newark, O.; J. B. Scanlon, Iowa; L. L. Rice, Columbus, O.; George A. Julian, Indiana. Many others from various parts of the United States are either here or on the way.

After the reading by the Secretary of the call for the reunion, and the formal opening by prayer, a Committee was appointed to nominate officers for the Convention.

Governor Beveridge then, in a brief speech, welcomed the delegates to the hospitalities of the State and city, and alluded in eloquent terms to the cause for which they had labored, and to the results of those labors.

The Committee on Organization reported as follows: President, Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; Vice Presidents, A. L. Chetlian, James Bemey, J. B. Grannell, Levi Coffin, John Free, S. D. Hastings, Austin Wiley, F. J. Loraine, C. C. Burleigh, Stephan Coddeng, L. Wetmore; Secretaries, Rev. J. E. Ray, Wm. R. Fite, Orlando Davidson. The report was adopted, but as Vice President Wilson had not yet arrived, General Chetlan was called to preside temporarily.

Letters were read from Hon. J. W. Alden, Francis Gillett and Charles Francis Adams, expressing regret at their inability to be present. A letter of regret from William Lloyd Garrison was also read by the Secretary of the Association.

L. Eastman then, in behalf of the Executive Committee, proceeded to state the origin of the reunion, which, he said, was the first ever held by the Abolitionists. It was thought proper that the old soldiers in the battle of liberty should come together and without self laudation commemorate the work of a good band—the liberation of 4,000,000 bondmen. The speaker reviewed briefly the history of slavery in this country from its establishment to its downfall.

The afternoon exercises closed with the reading of a portion of an address of a reminiscent character by Rev. William Goodell, one of the pioneers in the anti-slavery cause. The entire address will be read in installments at each daily meeting of the reunion.

At the evening session of the Abolitionists' Reunion, a letter was read from T. W. Higginson, expressing regret at his inability to attend the meeting, and conveying assurances of his interest in the proceedings.

Rev. Dr. Blanchard, President of Wharton College, and an early laborer in the anti-slavery cause, delivered a highly interesting address on the history of the triumph of the anti-slavery party.

A paper on the life and character of the late John P. Hale, was read by Mr. Wiley. There will be afternoon and evening meetings of the Association throughout the week.

The National Abolitionists' Reunion reassembled Wednesday morning in the First Congregational Church, Chicago, and a number of old liners gave interesting accounts of their experience in the early days of abolition.

Rev. G. Burnett, a colored preacher from Kentucky, narrated his experience as a slave, and paid an eloquent tribute to the labors of the anti-slavery men in behalf of his rate.

Letters were read from John Brown, Jr., and Owen Brown, sons of John Brown; from C. B. Boynton, Cincinnati, and from John G. Whittier, expressing regret that they were unable to attend the reunion, and sending assurances of sympathy and affection for their former colaborers. Mr. Whittier gives as a reason for non-attendance the precarious condition of his health, but assures the reunionists that he is with them in spirit, recalls briefly some of the labors performed by the Abolitionists in the dark days of slavery, and adds:

> For myself, I bow my head in silent thanksgiving, profoundly grateful that I have been permitted to outlive the great wrong, and to see the flag of my country float everywhere over free men. The end has been reached not as we hoped by peaceful arguments, and appeal, and constitutional legislation; but through the red sea of revolution. At an awful cost the evil has been exturpated, and we still feel the consequences of the terrible struggle. As Abolitionists we have never hated the people of the South, and it is now our privilege and duty to convince them of this by generous and magnanimous dealing. Let all revenge and malice and evil speaking pass away, and let it not be our fault if we are not henceforth a united people in feelings, as well as in nature.

S. Eastman then read a biography of Benjamin Lundy, one of the most noted pioneers of anti-slavery.

After the adjournment of the morning session a supplementary meeting was held and attended by a large number of delegates, to protest against the laying of the corner-stone of the new Chicago Custom House by the Masonic fraternity. A petition to the Convention of citizens having charge of the matter, asking that Vice President Wilson, Judge Drummond and some other United States official be selected to lay the corner stone, was circulated and received many signatures.

In the afternoon session Dr. Edward Beecher read an interesting biography of E. P. Lovejoy. Dr. Williams read a paper entitled "Recollections of the Alton Riots, written by Rev. T. B. Herbert."—A letter was also received from L. A. Parks, of Alton, Ill., proposing a plan for the erection of a monument to E. P. Lovejoy.

At the evening session of the Abolitionists, numerous letters were read from parties unable to attend. Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, delivered an eloquent oration, and addresses were made by several other members.

The Abolitionists' reunion closed Friday night. They occupied the day in miscellaneous speaking by everyone who could get an opportunity, and the evening in listening to a concert by the Hampton slave students. A resolution recommending the erection of a monument to Elijah P. Lovejoy, and urging that, as he died in the defense of the press, this duty should be undertaken by the printers and journalists of the country, was unanimously adopted. A series of resolutions were also adoped expressing gratification at the results of this reunion; declaring it a Christian duty, now that the negroes are free, to overcome all prejudices against them; calling on the country to cherish a spirit of liberty and justice, and appointing a committee to superintend the printing of a book of the proceedings of this reunion, with all papers read thereat. A memorial resolution in honor of Charles Summer was also reported by the committee appointed for that purpose, and unanimously adopted. The usual resolutions of thanks to officers were adopted, and after arranging to hold an annual reunion of similar character to this one, an adjournment was had, *sine die.*

Horrors of the Chinese Coolie Trade—The "Middle Passage" Eclipsed.

[London Pall Mall Gazette.]

Before the Macao coolie traffic is forgotten it may be as well to recapitulate some of the terrible disasters which attended the emigration of the wretched Chinaman from that port. These are shown in a statement drawn up in the Overland China Mail of the coolie ships on board of which mutinies broke out or disasters occurred from the year 1845 to the year 1872. From this we learn that evil befell thirty eight ships during the period named. On board of twenty-three vessels out of this number the coolies mutinied, and in thirteen cases murdered the whole or part of the crew, including the officers. But the mortality among the Europeans was trifling in comparison with that which prevailed among the coolies. On board the Lady Montague, which sailed with 450 coolies, 300 lost their lives. In the Waverley, carrying 422 coolies, 295 died. The same fate befell 110 on board the John Calvin. Eight hundred and fifty coolies, making up the entire number of emigrants on board the Fiora Temple, were lost in the ship off the coast of Cochin-China. Out of 350 who sailed in the Dea del Mare, only 162 got as far as Tahiti alive. The Jeddo, which sailed with 480 coolies on board, lost 200. Only 42 out of the 380 who started in the Perviderza, were found in her when she was discovered off Hakodati, in Japan, and 600 were burnt to death on board the Dolores Ucante, in the fire they themselves had kindled in the vain hope of escape. In several other cases, where numbers are not given, it is said that great mortality prevailed. Of the total number of ships referred to, 15 were British, 4 American, 3 Peruvian, 8 French, 5 Italian, and Holland, Belgium and San Salvador each contributed one.

Appeal for Aid.

Vasquez, the Mexican outlaw and desperado, who was recently captured in California, has issued the following appeal:

> To the Public:—Wounded, a prisoner, and in the shadow of approaching death, or a more to be dreaded incarceration, an unfortunate and sinful man appeals to the charitable among men, of whatever nation, to contribute a sum sufficient to enable him to place his case fairly before the world and the jury to sit in judgment upon him, hereby asserting his innocence of the higher crimes imputed to him, and his ability to establish the fact in a fair, impartial trial.
>
> TIBURCIO VASQUEZ.
>
> In jail at Los Angeles, May 22, 1874.

Andrew Jackson's Duel.

Thomas Rutherford, of Sumner county, Ky., has a brace of pistols in his possession which were given to an uncle of his by Andrew Jackson, at a duel between the two. The words "One, two," had been given, when "Old Hickory" stepped up to his vis-a-vis, saying: "By the Eternal, sir, I would despise myself to sacrifice such noble material as you are made of. Sir, accept these pistols from one who ever admires true courage and pluck, such as you have to-day demonstrated, and accept them from me as an evidence of my high appreciation of you as a man who dare to defend his rights."

"KEEP YOUR HEAD COOL AND FEET DRY."—It has always been necessary in order to carry this out, to sit in the house and stick your head out of the window. Now put on a pair of CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots or Shoes and walk out.

For the rich with few children it may do to buy a shoe without Tips, but those who are blessed with little money and many children it is ruinous to buy others than SILVER TIPPED Shoes.

Ragged Soles

are never seen in ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. These shoes are all the rage. Ladies, ask your dealer for them. A dark line around the sole near the edge shows where the channel is cut. They cost no more, and wear longer.

Plain Talk.

There is a preservative principle in Sozodont that effectually preserves the teeth from decay. Chemists pronounce it wholesome. Rich and poor endorse it. No lady ever tried it without approving its cleansing and purifying properties. It outsells all other dentifrices. Ask for it, and take no substitute.

Every live man believes in Spalding's Glue.

YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habit and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pretty Feet

should be shod in ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. All ladies insist on having them. They show a dark line around the sole near the edge. They never wear ragged. They wear longer and cost no more.

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, sprain, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

HARVEST OF 1874.

WM. ANSON WOOD'S IMPROVED

Mowers and Reapers,

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE Eagle Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, Albany, N. Y. The attention of farmers is directed to the superior advantages possessed by these machines in point of simplicity and ease of handling. To country gentlemen, and all who require a light, durable and close cutting mower for lawns, orchards and parks, we can offer the best mower for one horse in the market. B. M. BARBER, Ashtabula, O., Agent for Northern Ohio. WRIGHT & KING, GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS, No. 78 South Canal st., Chicago. ☞ Circulars and particulars free.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $250 per month everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., *Boston, Mass., New York City, Pittsburg, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.*

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New York, REOPENS Oct. 1. PROF. NAIRNE, of Columbia College, has the department of Belles-Lettres and Metaphysics. DR. LIEBERTON lectures

Reading for Little Folks.

TWO WORDS.

There are two words, dear children,
That properly used
Will make you true heroes;
But crossed and abused,
Will warp your whole natures:
Then watch well your tongue,
And say "yes" to the right,
And "no" to the wrong.

When tempters plead with you,
And ask you to take
A cigar, or some liquor,
And say it will make
A man of you, answer them
Firmly, and say
Your "no" so twill frighten
The rascals away.

When brothers plead with you
To relieve their distress,
Be ready and willing
To answer them "yes;"
Now don't get them "crossed,"
And say "no" to that call,
And "yes" to the patrons
Of old alcohol.

There are many grown people
Who make this mistake,
And I pray you take care,
For your own honor's sake;
For half the world's sorrow,
And folly, and woe,
Come from using a "yes"
In place of a "no."

How the Sewing Machine Was Bought.

[From the Methodist.]

'Paps,' said little Lucy Weston, climbing upon her father's knee, 'what pleases you so much to-day? You have been smiling to yourself all dinner-time.'

'Something has pleased me to day, Susy. If you and Johnny would like to hear the story, draw up your chairs.'

'A story,' said Mrs. Weston, looking up from her sewing, 'may I hear too?'

'If you'll be very good,' said Mr. Weston, smiling. 'Let me see, how old are you, Johnny?'

'Twelve, sir.'

'Well, my story is about a boy just your age. It is nearly a year since I first saw him. I was very busy one afternoon last winter, when I saw a little boy coming into the store, whose face attracted my attention at once. It was not a very handsome face, but it was earnest and bright; a strong, good face, if ever I saw one. The boy was poorly clad, but his clothes were clean and whole.'

'"May I see the boss?" he asked.

'"I am the boss," I answered. 'What can I do for you?'

'"I want to ask the price of a first-rate sewing machine, not a fancy one, sir, but a good worker."

'"Well, sir," I said, 'I can give you a good machine for sixty dollars.'

'"Sixty dollars. Well, Mister,' said he, earnestly, 'can I work it out? I have every afternoon, from half past two till seven, and I can run errands or do any work about the store. You see, sir, this is how it is. Father died two years ago, and mother, she wants me to stay at school for a year or two longer, but she has to work awfully hard to keep me there. Father was a bricklayer, and mother owns the little house he almost built himself, but that is all. She sews, sir, and she could make twice as much if she only had a machine. But we never could spare sixty dollars, sir, so I thought I would see if I could earn one.'

'"But it would take you a long time,' said I. 'If I gave you a dollar a week it would be sixty weeks.'

'"Will you give me that?' he said, his eyes fairly dancing. 'I can come all day Saturday.'

'"Can you? Suppose we say a dollar and a half? and if you do well, you can have the machine a little less than the retail price.'

'You see, Susy, I was interested already in the boy, with his honest, frank face, and resolved if he was faithful in his duties to keep him along. So we made an agreement, he to give us all his spare time out of school, I to credit him each week with a dollar and fifty cents towards the purchase of a machine.

'Every day he came punctual to the minute, rain or shine, and he was the most prompt and reliable errand boy I ever employed. Little by little the dollars rolled upon the account until one evening in the fall I was here after dinner, just before you and your mother came home from the country, when the door bell rang and in walked Harry Cummings my errand boy.

'"I found this, sir,' he said, 'when I was sweeping out the store,' and he handed me a roll of bank notes I had thought was safe in my pocket.

'"Please see if it is all right, sir,' he said, 'it was under the counter.'

'I counted the notes, two hundred dollars, and then taking out one twenty dollar note, said:—

'"I should have offered a reward for this, Harry, if you had not found it.'

'"I am glad I have saved you that, sir,' he answered. 'I'll bid you good night.'

'"But you have earned the reward,' I said, putting down the twenty dollars, 'you will take it or pass it to the machine money?'

'"Mine! all that! Oh, sir, pass it to the machine. You see I'd have to tell mother where I got the money, and the machine is to be a surprise.

'I never spent twenty dollars with so much pleasure in my life, Susy! This was a great lift in the machine, and this afternoon when Harry came, I told him to pick out one for his mother.

'We selected a first-rate one, handsome, too, and I promised him one of our best teachers should go to show his mother how to work upon it.

'When it was on the cart, ready to go, I invited myself to go with Harry to see it delivered. He had asked me to write a note telling his mother that the price was honestly earned, and I told him I would tell her.

'So away we went, and when we reached the little house, the cart was just turning the corner of the street. Harry opened the door very softly, and the man lifted the machine into the parlor. Then Harry led me to a small sitting room at the back of the house, where a pale woman in a widow's dress was sitting sewing busily. She rose and offered a chair, and I told her I came to see if I could obtain Harry's services in the store at five dollars a week. You should have seen the boy's eyes.

'"He can go to evening school,' I said, 'and I will see that he has some time to read and study. I cannot spare him now, having had his services so long.'

'"My afternoons and Saturdays, mother,' Harry said. 'I told you I was in mischief, I was earning you a present. Come and see.'

'And he danced fairly into the parlor, his mother and I following.

'"It's yours,' he said, dancing round the machine; 'all paid for, and lessons on it, too. Ain't it splendid?'

'His mother was as delighted as he expected, and that is saying a great deal.

'"Oh, sir,' she said to me, 'he's been a good son since his poor father died. Every morning, summer or winter, he's up and makes the fire while I'm dressing, and while I get breakfast he brings up all the coal for the day, so I won't have to go into the cellar; and every step he can save me he does. But how he ever made all the money to buy a machine, out of school hours, I cannot understand.'

'"I got a dollar and a half a week, mother, for errands, and ten or twenty cents extra when there was snow to clean off the sidewalk, or any other odd job, and Mr. Weston gave me twenty dollars.'

'"No, you earned that as well as the rest,' I said, and his mother fairly broke down and cried when I told her about the roll of money.

'So, Susy, now you know what pleased me so much to-day. To-morrow Harry becomes my errand boy, and I know he will be a faithful one. There is the making of a noble man, Johnny, in the boy who can work steadily and faithfully for months for such an object as Harry had, never taking one cent from his hard earned money for his own pleasure, never failing in his self-imposed duties. Harry is a boy, only twelve years old, but I honor him.'

'But papa,' said Susy, you are rich, why didn't you give his mother a machine?'

'Because the pleasure would not have been so great to either Harry or his mother. Think how proud she will be of her good son every time she touches her machine, and how glad she will feel that he persevered so well whenever he sees it. It is a little sunbeam in the dull routine of business for both of them, as well as for me.'

'Any mother would be proud of such a son,' said Mrs. Weston, gently, 'and when he has a holiday you must let him spend it here. We will be glad to see him, will we not, children?'

There was a very hearty 'yes, ma'am,' and then the brother and sister, thanking their father for the story, opened their school books and went busily to their duty for the evening, Johnny wondering a little if he could practice the self-denial, industry, and patience of Harry Cummings.

Black and White.

Little Annie had a beautiful white cat, that was a great pet, not only with the golden-haired little girl, but with all the household. She lay every night on a feather bed, covered up very snugly, and there she slept until morning, without her dreams being troubled about rats and mice, for she greatly preferred mutton-chop or roasted chicken for her supper.

One day our next door neighbors moved away, and left behind them in their empty house their cat, who was as black as a coal, and very old, so that she had hardly any teeth left, and could not pick a bone at all. She staid around the empty house until she was very hungry, and then she concluded to venture upon our hospitality, and came modestly into the kitchen and laid down behind the warm stove.

Miranda, for that was the white cat's name, came in soon after, and surveyed the intruder with great surprise and apparent indignation. She arched her back, spit at the empty air, and said as plainly as a cat could, "I feel much insulted by the intrusion of this uninvited guest;" but when Annie put down a plate of chicken bones on the hearth, she was somewhat soothed, particularly as the old black cat did not presume to come near, but merely looked on with hungry eyes while she feasted. By and by, the two ladies began to become more acquainted. Miranda seemed to make up her mind that her visitor was not handsome enough to be a rival of hers in the family favor, and that she might be useful to her, as her disposition was evidently meek and humble.

Soon a relation seem to be established between them that was quite a remarkable one among cats, if not among men and women. When old black Maud would lie down quietly before the fire, Miranda would come up to her and give her a tap with her paw, and she would get up and go off in a corner, while the beauty took her favorite place. But Maud never struck back, never seemed any way aggrieved by her impositions; and she always waited for her meals until her mistress had finished hers.

But the most amusing thing that I ever saw done by this presuming beauty, was when she came in in the morning before the fires were made. She would come up to the stove, and finding the oil-cloth cold to her feet, would step quietly on top of Maud, who would lie perfectly still, and let her remain standing upon her warm, soft fur, until the fire burned, and the floor was warm enough to suit her ladyship's delicate organs, when she would condescend to relieve the poor old creature of the burden of her weight.

Miranda continued to be Annie's favorite, but my heart warmed to poor old Maud, who soon learned that she had a warm corner in my heart, and would come softly up to me, after every one had gone to bed, and beg to get into my lap, where she could curl up and go to sleep, as though her cares were all at an end. She knew the window where I sat, and when she wanted to come into the house, would come there and call. If I looked out, she would run round the kitchen door and wait there for me to open it. She never made any claim upon the attention of any one else, though she submitted, with exemplary patience, to be put to bed in dolly's bed, as the wolf in the drama of Red Riding Hood, which was one of Annie's favorite plays, though where she could have found anything less resembling a wolf than old Maud, it would be hard to tell. The cat would suffer the grandmother's high cap to be put on her head, and the paper spectacles on her eyes, and lay her head on the pillow, like the most exemplary of lambs.

When I would try to persuade dear, blue-eyed Annie that Maud deserved petting more than the haughty Miranda, she would sigh, and say, "Yes, mamma, but 'Randa's so buful, she's just as white as my muff," and she went on tying blue ribbon round the beauty's neck, and making dainty cushions for her to repose upon, and Maud continued to serve as Miranda's foot-rug, and to catch all the rats and mice that were to be caught, while the dainty lady slept in state, and still to count herself an unprofitable servant. I often thought of similar cases I had seen, where beauty won all the praise, and humility bore all the hardship, when I watched Annie's two cats.

The Mother of Good Luck.

"I don't want to stay there. I don't do anything but go of erraads and be at everyone's beck and call. I am not learning anything."

Ephraim, a fatherless boy, had gone into a shop; and after being there two months, this was the complaint he made nearly every day to his mother. One day his Uncle John heard him.

"You think you are fit for something higher, then?" he said to the boy.

"Yes, sir," answered Ephraim. "I don't want to be doing errands all the time."

"But doing errands well is the only real step to promotion in Mr. Barrow's ware-house. When you have earned promotion by doing that part of the business, you will rise there, and not till then".

"Pretty small business," muttered the boy, with a discontented pucker on his forehead.

"I don't care how I do it."

"I am sorry to hear you say so," said Uncle John, "for he only that is faithful in little things can be expected to be faithful in greater things. If you do no not your present work well Mr. Barrows will have no reason to suppose you will do anything else better. Boys must earn promotion to have it. I will tell you a story."

Ephraim liked Uncle John's stories, though he sometimes wanted to quarrel with their moral.

However, he looked up as much as to say, "Please to go on, sir." And Uncle John went on:

"A young man once went into business with pretty fair prospects. The firm, however, did not go on well. It failed, I think. G—— then returned home with bare pockets in quest of employment. He met his old Sabbath school teacher in the street, stated his case, and asked if he knew of any opening. 'Not just now,' answered the gentleman, 'but if you don't want to be idle, and are willing to work, I should like your services in our soup-house; the pay won't be much, but you can be very useful.'

"A soup-house," cried Ephraim proudly, "after being in a firm! I hope he didn't stoop so."

A soup-house, as some of you know, is a great kitchen where soup is made, and served out to the poor, during winter, when soup is dear, and work is scarce.

"Let us see how G—— viewed the matter," said Uncle John, "'Yes, sir, I'll go,' was the answer; for G—— was a good young man, and thought no situation beneath him where he could minister to the comfort of others. He went into the soup-house, dealt out the tickets and the soup too for aught I know; kept the books, and in a word, managed the business as best he could. When the gentlemen who were interested in the soup-house met to see what good it had done, they were much surprised with the manner in which the accounts were kept. 'Why, whom have we here?' they asked. One of them was the keeper of a large hotel. I must have that young man to manage,' he said, 'my concerns.' He found out G—— and offered him a handsome salary to become head clerk of his establishment. G—— earned the promotion, you see. He went; but he had not been in his hotel many months, before one of the boarders, the cashier of a bank, said to the hotel keeper: 'That clerk of yours is a noble fellow. How well he conducts your business!' And it was not long before the cashier resigned, and the directors said, 'We can't do better than to put G—— in;' and so he was promoted to that office. And he made as good a cashier as he did a clerk. This gentleman is not cashier now; but he fills one of the most responsible posts in the country, and has a character shining with integrity and Christian worth. He did not despise lowly places, Ephraim."

"But he had what I call luck, good luck!" exclaimed Ephraim.

"But diligence is the mother of good luck!" said Uncle John; "mind that, my boy."

The Humor of the Day.

DER PREWERS HAF COME.

Waldmannsheil! der Prewers haf come;
Pull out der shpicket un let der bier run,
Der jolliest vellers you effer did see,
Dey schmokes like volcanoes und trinks like der sea.
Pring out der prass pands und blay on der drum,
We'll haf Souse und Brouse now der Prewers haf come.

Der haf coom from der East und coom from der Vest,
Der is more as two huntret all dressed in dere best;
Ven dey march in der hall der Deutchers all cheer,
Und seven steam engines keep bumping in bier.
Shoot up der shop, dere's no more vork to be done,
Dell your frients und your neighbors der Prewers haf come.

Ve'll dake 'em to rite, und ve'll dake 'em to dine,
Der Prewer Fountain all day shall blay notting as wein.
Dere'll be carriage riding und schmoking, der Schutzenfest vay,
Und at night dey shall all go to schleep at der blay.
Komm maidelein! Roth waengelein, dere's goin' to be fun,
Dell your fader und mutter der Prewers haf come.

Und I dell you ve'll get dem vell over der bay,
Ven ve dakes 'em a sailing in der harbor some day.
By shings! Schmidt shall cater, und do it oop prown,
Zo der Prewers shall gif a goot name to der down.
Gambrinus for effer, Gesundheit to each one,
Alter Schwede, fill your class, der Prewers haf come.

I dell you dese chaps haf got heads on dem too.
Ven dey meets here togedder, dey knows what to do.
Und you demperance vellers look out for next fall.
You'll near from dem Prewers at Hordicultural ball.
Zo go oop to der Staats Haus so gwyck you can run,
Let der Gufferner know dat der Prewers haf come.

—*Boston Com. Bulletin.*

The Brigand Composer.

Some of the blunders made by printers are exceedingly funny, and as we happen to be familiar with a few of the most amusing that were ever perpetrated, we shall give them here:

A few years ago, an editorial written for a daily paper in this city, we happened to use the phrase: "Do not cast your pearls before swine." When the proof came down stairs the compositor had made it read: "Do not cart your pills before sunrise."

Upon another occasion an allusion to a certain man as "noble old burgher, proudly loving his native State," appeared in print as "a nobby old burglar, prowling around in a naked state." Perhaps that burgher was not mad when he saw the paper. As bad a one was that perpetrated upon the poet who wrote of a lover "who kissed her under the silent stars," but was made by the printer to assert that the lover "kicked her under the cellar stairs." Once upon a time we wrote a poem, in which we mentioned that "a comet swept over the heavens with its trailing skirt," and only a careful reading of the proof prevented that poem from going into the paper with the statement that "a count slept in the haymow in a tailless shirt." This did not cause any trouble, but the reporter who intended to say in his description that there were eight ladies attending the bride, and was made to say that "she was waited on by tight bridesmaids," was subsequently pursued and flogged by the indignant brothers of the ladies in question.

One of the most stupid blunders with which we are familiar, was made on the daily paper to which we have already alluded. A Paris letter received in the office contained this sentence:

"The city was hung with beautiful spring garlands, and on Sunday the sight in the Bois de Boulogne was one of those which for popular enjoyment and pleasure can scarcely be equalled save among the French people."

This is the way the compositor made it read:

"The city was hung with beautiful spring parlors, and on Sunday the night in the Boisde Boulogne was one of them; which for popular enjoyment and paints can scrape to excellence, was among the French people."

There is a kind of hopeless and awful imbecility about this which is simply dreadful. But the most infamous blunder we ever heard of was that which mutilated a poem in which the following lines occurred:

"His wearied bones on the sunny slope reclined;
And as he lay the god of day went down the hills behind."

The poet is believed to have lost his reason when he found that the lines were changed in print to this:

"The Widow Jones on Sunday to elope inclined,
And on that day she got away and left the pills behind."

It was believed that this was perpetrated by the same compositor who, when an editor asked in an editorial, "Where are the dead, the vanished dead?" made the whole thing ridiculous by putting the question in this form, "Where are the dead, the *varnished* dead?"

An English burglar gave a testimonial to a police he had nearly killed, in the following words: "I would not have struck him on the head had I known he was so good a man. I must say that he showed great courage and strength. I consider him a good specimen of English manhood. I am very glad he has so far recovered, and hope he may be well rewarded." The remark about English manhood coming from a burglar is quite touching.

Origin of the "Fighting Editor."

The John Bull newspaper, edited by Theodore Hook, frequently indulged in offensive personalities in remarking on the conduct and character of public men. A military hero who would persist in placing himself conspicuously before the world's gaze, received a copious share of what he considered malignant and libelous abuse in the columns of said newspaper—his "Soldier's Spirit on Revenge." An officer and a gentleman could not demean himself by calling out a hireling scribbler for honorable satisfaction. No. He would worship the miscreant in his den—the bull would be taken by the horns.

Donning his uniform and arming himself with a huge whip, he called at the office of the paper, and scarcely concealing his agitation inquired for the editor. He was invited by the clerk to take a seat in the room. He complied, and was kept waiting while the clerk, who recognized the visitor, ran up stairs and informed the editorial responsibility of his name and evident purport. After an aggravated delay, which served to considerably increase the distemper of the officer, the door opened and a coarse, rough looking man, over six feet in height, with a proportionate breadth of shoulder, and armed with a bludgeon, entered the room.

Waking up to the surprised and angry visitor, he said, in a voice of thunder:

"Are you the chap that wants to see me?"

"You! No. I want to see the editor of this paper."

"That's me; I'm the werry man."

"There must be some mistake."

"Not a morsel. I'm the head hitter of this Bull," said the fellow, bringing the nobby end of his bludgeon in fearful proximity to the officer's caput.

"You the editor? Impossible!"

"Do you mean to say I'm telling a lie?" roared the ruffian, as he again raised his knotty argument.

"Certainly not—by no means," said the officer, rapidly cooling down and dropping the whip at the same time.

"Werry well, what are you wanting wi' me?"

"A mistake, my dear sir a mistake. I expected to meet another person. I'll call some other day," and the complainant backed to the door, bowing to the drawn stick before him.

"And don't let me ketch you coming again without knowing what you want. We're always ready for all sorts of customers—army or navy, civil or military, horse, foot or dragoons."

The officer retired, resolving to undergo another goring by the Bull before he again ventured to encounter the herculean proportions of the fighting editor.

When the clerk informed the occupants of the editorial sanctum of the visit of the irate colonel, neither Hook nor the publishers cared to face the horsewhip. A well-known pugilist, the landlord of a tavern in the vicinity, was immediately sent for and a slight preparation fitted him for the part in which he acquitted himself with complete success. The story rapidly circulated and the reputation of the fighting editor of the John Bull prevented further remonstrance from persons who felt themselves aggrieved by personalities of the press.

Some Ancient Riddles.

Another literary trifle upon which a vast amount of time and ingenuity has been expended, is the riddle. Riddle making has been popular in all ages and countries, and not only the small wits, but the big wits, of Greece, Rome, France, Germany and England, have amused themselves with it. Schiller, the German poet, was an adept in this art, and some of his riddles are marvels of ingenuity. Here is one by Fox, the great English orator:

Formed long ago, yet made to-day,
And most employed when others sleep;
What few would wish to give away,
And none would wish to keep.

The answer is—a bed.

Dr. Whewell, the late Master of Trinity College, is credited with the following, which was often on his lips. It would baffle a sphynx:

U 0 a 0, but I 0 thee,
O 0 no 0, but U 0 me;
Then let not my 0 a 0 go,
But give 0 0 1 0 thee so.

You sigh a cipher, but I sigh for thee.
O sigh for no cipher, but O sigh for me;
Then let not my sigh for a cipher go,
But give sigh for sigh, for I sigh for thee so.

Whew! well done! we hear a punning reader exclaim.

The following is inferior to the sighing riddle so often repeated to his friends by the author of the "History of Inductive Sciences," but it is not the device of a bungler:

Stand take to takings
I you throw my
I understand
You undertake
To overthrow
My undertakings.

Prof. De Morgan, author of the celebrated work on "The Theory of Probabilities," is the author of a cunning punning riddle: How do you know there is no danger of starving in the desert? Because of the *sand which* is there. And how do you know you will get sandwiches there? Because *Ham* went into the desert and his descendants *bred* and *mustard*.

The following curious epitaph was found in a foreign cathedral.

EPITAPHIUM.
O quid tum
be est bim;
ra ra ra
es et in
ram ram ram
i i

These puzzling lines have been explained as follows: *Ra, ra, ra,* is thrice *ra*, i. e. *ter-ra—terra; ram, ram, ram,* is thrice *ram*, i. e., *ter ram—terram; i i* is twice *i i*, i. e., *i bis—ibis*. The last two lines are to be read: *O super* be, quid *super* est tum *super* bim. The epitaph will then be:

O superbe, quid superest tum superbis?
Terra es et in terram ibis.

We will close with a specimen of the puzzles in letters:

cc
81

"The season is backward." (The C's on is backward.)—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Lawyer's Advice.

An Irishman by the name of Tom Murphy once borrowed a sum of money from one of his neighbors, which he promised to pay upon a certain time. But month after month passed by, and no signs of the agreement being kept, his creditor at last warned him unless he paid it upon a certain day, he should sue him for it and recover by law. This rather frightened Tom, and not being able to raise the money, he went to a lawyer to get advice on the matter. After hearing Tom's story through to the end, he asked him:

"Has your neighbor got any writing to show that you owe him this fifty dollars?"

"Divil a word," replied Tom, quickly.

"Well, then, if you haven't the money, you can take your own time; at all events, he cannot collect it by law."

"Thank yer honor, much obliged," said Tom, rising and going to the door.

"Hold on, my friend," said the lawyer.

"Fat for?" asked Tom, in astonishment.

"You owe me two dollars."

"Fat for!"

"Why, for my advice, to be sure. You don't suppose I can live by charging nothing, do you?"

Tom scratched his head a moment in evident perplexity, for he had no money. At last a bright idea seemed to strike him.

"An' have yees any paper ter show that I owes yees two dollars?" he asked, with a twinkle in his eye.

"Why, no, of course not; but what does that signify?"

"Thin I'll just be after takin' yer own advice, an pay nather you nor my neighbor!" saying which he left the office and its occupant to meditate on a lawyer taking his advice, and a doctor taking his own medicine.

A Hot Brick.

Mrs. Battles suffers from cold feet, and the other night she warmed up a brick, intending to take it to bed with her. She laid it down by the bedside while she attended to the baby, and then she forgot about it and turned in. After a while Battles came over to the room, and when he had assumed his night-shirt, he began to say his prayers. When he was about half way through, he happened to move his knee a little to the left, and it came in contact with the hot brick. For an instant he thought something had stung him, and, jumping up, he came back to ascertain what it was. He saw the brick lying there, but it never occurred to him that that was the cause of the trouble, so he picked it up for the purpose of throwing it out of the window. Then he suddenly dropped it with a cry of pain, and, after an indignant denunciation of Mrs. Battles, he procured a piece of paper, and, in a furious rage, hurled the brick through the window sash. It hit a policeman who happened to be standing on the pavement below, and in less than ten minutes Battles was on his way to the station-house, where he was locked up all night upon a charge of assault and battery. He was released in the morning, after paying twenty dollars fine. He has not finished his prayers yet, and Mrs Battles now warms her feet with a flannel petticoat.

Shooks' Pet Terrier.

Ours is the most exciting church on the continent. We had hoped to conduct the services in quietness after the last demonstration of our deaf member. Mr. Collamore, but we were disappointed. Young Shooks came to church last Sunday with Miss Jones, and his pet terrier dog came with him and settled on the floor of the pew. Shooks at first thought he would send the animal home, but he didn't like to make a fuss in church, so he let it remain. Miss Jones, however, did not know that the dog was there. When they stood up to sing, the dog leaped on the seat immediately behind Miss Jones, and when she sat down her whole weight came upon the terrier. She gave a loud scream and leaped to her feet, while the dog barked and bit at her, and Shooks in a loud voice ordered him to be quiet. There was instant confusion in the church, and old Mr. Collamore, misunderstanding the cause of it, raised a cry of fire, and rushed from the building. A panic ensued, and the congregation made for the door. A moment afterward an engine arrived, and in a minute it had a three-inch stream playing through one of the windows on the windward of the congregation. By the time there were two inches of water on the floor of the church the matter was explained, and the engine went home. The damages will amount to about four hundred dollars. If Collamore is not suppressed, we shall give up our pew and resign.

Presence of Mind.

Says the Portland, (Me.) *Press*: On Tuesday, a woman—who resides at Ferry village, and who comes over to the city frequently to assist families in their house-cleaning—started to return to the Cape in the evening, but was too late to catch the last ferry boat. Although a young woman of considerable personal attraction, she is not devoid of pluck, and she determined to walk home by way of Portland bridge. The hour was late, between 10 and 11, but the woman trudged along, carrying a large bundle that had been given her by the family with whom she had been working. As she passed the little clump of woods on the cross-road that connects the Cape Elizabeth road with Ferry village, a man suddenly stepped forth with the remark: "Good evening Miss, allow me to escort you home?" "Thank you, sir," said the woman—bold as a lion, where most women would have been scared to death—"but unless you have had the small-pox, I would advise you not to approach me.—I am only allowed to go out in the evening, and am now taking some soiled linen from a patient to be washed." It may be unnecessary to remark that the individual in question gasped out an "Oh, Lord!" and the last seen of him was a pair of coat tails, making good time towards Portland Bridge.

A Married Man.

Mr. J. Hepson is a married man. He doesn't take much pride in the fact. His wife is a queer woman. When he goes home in the evening she asks so many impertinent questions. She wants to know why his breath smells as though he had been eating nutmegs and cloves. And he has to explain that he has been eating cloves to keep his mouth warm in this cold weather. Then she wants to know what makes him purse up his mouth in that ridiculous way. And he is compelled to inform her that he does it to get up a circulation of the blood. Then she asks him why he tries to stick the fork with the piece of beefsteak on it into his eye, and elevate the tea cup to his nose. Then he is obliged to tell her that he wants to see if the steak is well done, and smell of the tea to discover whether it's black or green. She is about to ask him some more conundrums, when he slides off to bed. The other day, in speaking of this strange curiosity on the part of his wife, he ended his remarks by saying: "I'm blamed if I don't sometimes imagine that woman thinks I drink. Women are so infernally suspicious, you know."

Where He Lived.

A London newsboy, having strayed into Surrey, was brought before a justice of the peace on a petty charge.

"Where do you live?" asked the justice.

"With mother," said the boy.

"Where does she live?"

"With father."

"Where does he live?"

"At home."

"Where is their home?" roared the justice.

"That's where I'm from, old man," replied the boy, winking at the magistrate.

The young rascal was told to "go back there," and he went.

Alexandre Dumas used to tell the following anecdote: Being at the San Carlos, Naples, he entered into conversation with a stranger sitting in the stall next to him. "I hope," said the latter, at the close of the performance, "that we may have the pleasure of meeting again—I am Alexandre Dumas." "Oh, indeed!" replied the celebrated novelist, with his gay laugh, "so am I." The stranger collapsed.

A New Hampshire farmer wanted a farm hand, and was applied to by an Irishman, who wanted to work. The farmer objected to engaging Pat, on the ground that two Irishmen previously in his employ had died on his hands. "Then you object to hiring me for that, do ye?" said Pat. "Faith and I can bring you recommendations from many a place where I've worked that I never played such a trick!"

"Who was the meekest man?" asked a Sunday School teacher. "Moses." "Very well; who was the meekest woman?" "Never was any."

Popular Science.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Recent Additions—Rare Books and Relics—Strange Decline of Popularity.

The British Museum, an institution of which the whole British nation is proud, has a slender endowment of about $100,000, bequeathed by three or four persons at various times, the interest of which is expended in accordance with the intentions of the testators. This inconsiderable income goes, of course, but a very small way toward the great work of the institution, and the splendid acquisitions made year by year are purchased with the money of the nation, but the other necessary funds are provided by the government.

During the last year (ending with March) no fewer than 29,831 new volumes have been added to the five and-twenty miles of shelves on which our great library is arranged. Of these, says the London *Telegraph*, from which journal we borrow these facts, 8 347 were sent to the trustees, in obedience to the English copyright law, and represents the whole number of books, pamphlets, periodicals and newspapers issued during the year. The rest came to the museum by presentation or purchase. Among them are an unique copy of Tyndale's "Exposition of the Fyrste Epistle of Seynt John," a perfect example of the Hampton Court Book of Common Prayer, many early English books, and an extensive collection of linguistic books, in the Basque and Breton tongues, and in the patois dialects of France and Spain. The new additions to the department of maps include photographs of the Mappemonde made by order of Prince Henry, of Portugal, in 1457, and that of the Library of Parma, executed so early as 1367, both of high importance to the history of mediæval geography. Two thousand eight hundred and forty-five new pieces of music have been forwarded to the trustees under copyright law. Among the manuscripts are a collection of a hundred and thirty-six letters written by Lord Nelson between the years 1797 and 1805, and the score of Balfe's operas in his autograph.

As regards antiquities, the richest acquired during the last year are of extraordinary value. Foremost among them must be placed the priceless and magnificent Castellani purchase. In that collection is the divine bronze head, executed in the last age of Athenian art, at first thought to be the head of Aphrodite, but now assigned to Artemis. There, too, is the curious and interesting sarcophagus, with its recumbent figures and the reliefs on the coffin sides, unique save for one other similar to it, and found in the same place, the Etrurian city of Cervetri, now in the Campana Museum of the Louvre. There are antiquities of all kinds and all countries; terra-cotta tablets from Nineveh; statuettes, figures, weapons, and vases from Italy, Egypt and Greece; British remains; antiquities, classical, mediæval, and prehistoric; objects which illustrate the history of mankind and the progress of the arts from every part of the world, from Peru in the West to Japan in the East. In the departments of natural history, geology and the cognate sciences, the progress has been equally extensive. The accumulations of a great museum advance by an accelerative and not a constant force. Thither comes every man who has a thing to sell, a thing to show, or a thing to be preserved. Sooner or later, too, private collections find their way to the National Museum by process of sale, bequest or gift.

The visitors of the museum consist of two classes—the readers and the sight-seers. As regards the former, there were 103,971 in all, who used an average of 4,735 books every day. Of the latter, there were 442 264 who came to see the collections. Curiously, the figures show a steady decline since the year 1868 in the attractiveness of the museum as a holiday resort, the number of visitors in that year having been 461,710. Considering the great increase of the population and the advanced facilities of railway traveling, it must be owned that the British Museum has very sensibly suffered in loss of popularity. There are, however, two or three causes which may account for this. First of all, we have now many more places of amusement in London; in the Crystal Palace, the South Kensington Museum, and in the International Exhibition; there are ten picture galleries where there used to be one; and of all the wonders of London there are few that are not more attractive to the ordinary visitor than the British Museum.

For the truth must be confessed that the people who chiefly frequent this grandest archæological collection in the world, are the country visitors who are doing the sights. They may be seen on any day when the museum opens, plodding wearily through the rooms, staring at an Egyptian monarch and yawning over the Assyrian bulls. The stuffed animals may awaken a gleam of interest, but this is transient, and there seems no end to the glass cases filled with vases apparently all alike, and effigies which convey no information. The glass cases are mute, and their contents remain unknown, because, like the brave men before Agamemnon, they have found no sacred bard. Those who might be the sacred bards or expositors of bygone mythologies, are hard at work in their official cells, engaged in Sisyphean labors, which have no end of arranging, compiling, and classifying. The actual curators, the attendants of the museum, armed with their white wands, are as dumb as the gods and goddesses they guard, and, in the summer months, often as sound asleep as the mummies whom they are set to protect. From them there is no help nor any knowledge. Once there was an oasis, one green spot in the thirsty desert, to which the school-boy out for an improving holiday formerly looked forward with an eager hope, and backward with a pleasurable regret. It was the refreshment room. That now has gone, and the place, to the holiday-sight seer, is a Sahara indeed. All is silence, weariness and despair.

Echoes in the Air.

In the series of experiments made to determine the distance to which air would convey the sounds produced by trumpets, whistles and guns, Professor Tyndal found that the power of conveyance of the air varied greatly with its condition. One clear day, for example, the sounds could only be heard about one third the distance they readily penetrated on a foggy day. In discussing this phenomenon, the Professor says: Humboldt, in his observations at the Falls of Orinoco, is known to have applied the following principles. He found the noise of the falls three times louder by night than by day, though in that region the night, through beast and insects, is far noisier than the day. The plain between him and the falls consisted of spaces of grass and rock intermingled. In the heat of the day the temperature of the rock was thirty degrees higher than that of the grass. Over every heated rock a column of air rarefied by the heat arose, and he ascribed the deadening of the sound to the reflections which it endured at the liming surfaces of the rarer and denser air. But what, asks Professor Tyndall, could on July 3d, over a calm sea, where neither rocks nor grass existed, so destroy the homogeneity of the atmosphere as to enable it to quench in so short a distance the vast body of sound with which we were experimenting? As I stood upon the deck of the Ivernia, pondering this question, I became conscious of the exceeding power of the sun beating against my back and heating the objects near me. Beams of equal power were falling on the sea, and must have produced copious evaporation. That the vapor so generated should so rise and mingle with the air as to form an absolute homogeneous mixture, I considered in the highest degree improbable. It would be sure, I thought, to streak and mottle the atmosphere with spaces, in which the air would be in different degrees saturated, or it might be displaced by the vapor. At the limiting surfaces of these spaces or invisible clouds we should have the conditions necessary for the production of partial echoes, and the consequent waste of sound. But, granting this, it is incredible that so great a body of sound could utterly disappear in so short a distance without rendering an account of itself. Suppose, then, instead of placing ourselves behind such an acoustic cloud, we were to place ourselves in front of it, might we not, in accordance with the law of conversation, expect to receive, by reflection, the sound which had failed to reach us by transmission? The case would be strictly analogous to the reflection of light from an ordinary cloud to an observer placed between it and the sun. Putting this idea to the test of experiment, we took a position in which the body of air which had already shown such an extraordinary power to intercept sound was placed in front of us. On it the sonorous waves impinged, and from it they were sent back to us with astonishing intensity. The instruments, hidden from view, were on the summit of a cliff two hundred and thirty-five feet above us; the sea was smooth and clear of ships; the atmosphere was without a cloud; and there was no object which could possibly produce the observed effect. From the perfectly clear air the echoes came, at first with a strength with apparently little less than that of the direct sound, and then dying gradually and continuously away. The remark of my companion, Mr. Edwards, was: "Beyond saying that the echoes seemed to come from the expanse of ocean, it did not appear possible to indicate any more definite point of reflection." Indeed, no such point was discoverable; the echoes reached us as if by magic, from absolutely invisible walls. Arago's notion that clouds are necessary to produce atmospheric echoes is therefore untenable.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

It seems that the Chinese or Malays have succeeded in producing a species of convolvulus which changes its color, at least under a tropical sun, three times a day,—in other words, has a separate costume for morning, afternoon and evening—though without the trouble of a change of covering—which is as much as the most fashionable lady could desire. "The chameleon plant," says Mr. Blackburn, of Peckham Rye, England, in a letter to the London *Times*, "is a white convolvulus, with five streaks in the calyx. These five streaks gradually change color during the day in Penang, being pale blue in the early morning, rich purple at midday, and a light pink fading into white at night, when the flower withered. Are the resources of science unequal to finding a dress which would have the same properties—and pass from a morning dress to a ball room dress by the mere transformation of its colors? If our dim English sun is not powerful enough to induce such a change, surely a few chemical rays might in some way be concentrated upon a properly-prepared dress so as to produce the desired change. It would be a great saving of young ladies' time."

"Kissing your sweetheart," says a trifling young man, "is like eating soup with a fork; it takes a long time to get enough."

AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$188 each week to active Agents. Something new and reliable. Write at once. COWGILL & CO., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT for all who will engage in the sale of our new and fast selling books, by the most popular authors. Circulars free. Address W. E. BLISS & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

$1,000 PER WEEK CAN BE MADE by any smart man who can keep his business to himself. Address D. F. HERMANN, Hoboken, N. Y.

$200 A MONTH TO AGENTS to sell the IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" SEWING MACHINE, the only practical low priced "Lock Stitch" Sewing Machine ever invented. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Massachusetts; New York City; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Louisville, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LIVINGSTONE IS DEAD.

For 30 years millions have intently watched his heroic struggles, and now eagerly desire the Complete Life History of this world renowned hero, which unfolds also the curiosities and wealth of a wonderful country. It is just ready. One agent sold 161 in six days. For particulars address HUBBARD BROS., either Philadelphia, Boston or Cincinnati, O.

$10.00 A DAY made with our grand COMBINATION PROSPECTUS. Represents 50 different books. Agents say this is the BEST THING EVER TRIED. The books sell themselves in every family, and good men can make a business for life in one county. For particulars free or application, or complete outfit sent post paid on receipt of $1.50. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Phila., Pa.

$20 We will give a Man, Boy, Woman or Girl, in every village in the United States, A Chance to Make $20 in Two Days. Write postal card will do—to LOCKE & JONES Toledo, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED—Male and Female.—For the best selling article ever invented

Farm, Garden and House.

SHEEP IN ENGLAND.

Wrong Ideas of their Management.

The first mistake Americans make is that farmers in England keep a very small number and pamper them; so it is said the long-wools are not adapted to the United States because of their inability to thrive in large flocks. The fact is, when the word flock is used in England, it is meant for a great many more sheep than here, just as the word herd is in relation to cattle. A poor, rack-renting farmer in England will have more breeding ewes than the gentleman agriculturist here. With respect to extra feeding and pampering, there is positively nothing of the sort in any ordinary flock of store sheep. There is no such thing as putting even the fattening sheep under cover, out of storms, for although rain and heavy misty weather prevails so much, the shepherds do not fail to feed in the open air as regularly on a wet day as on a fine one, and as the attention is such that there is never any loss of appetite, the great bulk of food always in the insides of the sheep keeps up the animal heat, and also causes the fleeces to grow so compact and to lie in such a position as not to wet through. When turnips are being eaten by the fat sheep in winter, and even the wether tegs eat also on the turnip land all winter—in fact from August till May—they bear the changes of weather and lay on flesh and grow in frame till they are quite as heavy again in carcass and fleece as American sheep, which at once contradicts the statements that long-wooled mutton sheep require shelter and extra care, as well as pampering.

The term "pamper" requires explanation, as it is used by some, most decidedly. As wool and mutton like milk and beef, have to be made from the produce of the soil, it is not pampering to grow such food as is most easily converted into the articles desired, nor is it pampering to give them as much as it is possible to make them eat if there is profit in thus manufacturing mutton and wool. Any farmer who can breed sheep and sell the wethers at one year old—say 100 of them cutting 10 lbs. of wool each and having 100 lbs. of dressed mutton to each carcass—by carefully tending them from their birth, so far only as to keep them in one uninterrupted thriving state, would be guilty of great folly to neglect such common care as every shepherd gives, and thus throw them back so that they would have to be kept longer in hand. Pampering is practiced a good deal more among cattle than sheep, but in either case it must be injurious to the future welfare of the animals breeding, for it is not right to feed ewes in a way to produce unnatural fat, although any well bred, long-wooled ewe would keep in good condition enough for common mutton, without eating forcing food. Such being the fact, why should they be pampered? Cooking food, giving oil cake or grain in sufficient quantity to produce unnatural fat, is pampering, and is reprehensible when given to any but those sheep intended for the butcher; though when a portion of the flock is selected and put aside to be fattened, the object should be to bring them into the proper state for slaughtering as soon as can be contrived. As quick returns are essential to success, and as, generally speaking, well bred stock take a certain amount of food to produce such a stage of fatness, it is best to continue fattening without any hindrance; otherwise the check given to their prosperity causes loss of time and extra food to start them on again.

It is unnatural treatment, and too much confinement in winter, which must cause sheep on this continent to feel the water so cold when washed—which makes them miss their fleece so much when shorn. Any candid man must admit the superior hardiness and the much stronger constitution of English sheep, when he knows it to be a fact that sheep are shorn in March and sometimes in February, and driven to market naked; and these animals were washed at that cold season a week or ten days before they were shorn. I have seen hundreds going to the London market in bleak, bad weather, and felt sorry for the poor creatures; but then came the argument that being so fat they could not have gone the distance with their fleeces on. Shearing in England is at the present day the shepherd's job—many farmers having no extra help. Others will help themselves, and those having sons will have them assist for the sake of learning how to shear as well as to help on with the work; but it is the custom to wash well about ten days before shearing, or if the weather is warm and fine, the wool will be dry much sooner. But no matter how unpropitious the season, I do not believe out of all the millions shorn, including those sent bare to market in the early spring, that any die from washing or being shorn. It is in the United States that sheep suffer, and they cannot endure to be washed in cold water, or to have a cold rain fall on them after being shorn. Sheep in the States take double the time to come to maturity, shear at one year old less wool than older sheep, and are not fat enough for good mutton till after their second fleece has grown. Farmers in some parts of the United States will sell their best ewe lambs, and keep ewes till they are so old as to be a disgrace to any flock. With such management, it is said that English sheep will not succeed. Of course they will not, nor will any other; for as well may dairy farmers expect to be prosperous who sell all their heifer calves from their heavy milkers.

The idea that English farmers pamper their sheep is a mistaken one. Every good farmer there grows such food as his experience and the practice of his neighbors prove beyond doubt to suit them, and this is given to them at such times and in quantities to make them prosper.—*Cor. Co. Gent.*

Cheap Rabbitry.

Dr. Pond, of Cassadaga, N. Y., gives the following directions in the Chatauqua *Farmer*, for constructing rabbit hutches so cheap as to be within the means of any boy:

Rabbits have been and are kept in common dry goods boxes, with the cover fastened on by leather hinges and a few holes bored around the sides for ventilation. In this primitive manner most excellent success has been attained. Of course in such quarters cleanliness is indispensable. The box must be cleaned out and fresh litter given at least every other day, and every day were better.

Another simple arrangement is a shoe box. This is usually about 8 to 8½ feet long, 15 to 18 inches deep, and about 12 inches broad. This is placed on the side on supports, or fastened against the wall, with the door or lid hung from the upper side, thus lifting up. The door may be of wire cloth, lath, or simply the lid of the box with a few holes bored in it and hung by iron hinges or strips of leather. One end of this box may be set off by a partition for a nesting room; this need not be over nine inches wide. On this point I differ with most other writers on this subject; they advocate a nesting box of twelve to fifteen inches in width and the depth of the hutch, whether one or two feet from front to rear. My experience is that with these large nesting boxes, the young rabbits, as soon as able to crawl, will often get out of the nest and get chilled, and are unable to get back again. Having lost a number of litters in this way, I have reduced the size of these boxes to ten inches diameter for Lops and Belgians, and to nine inches for the smaller varieties, and also when the hutch is deep, I place a semi-partition, about two and one-half or three inches high, across the nesting apartment, about one foot from the front of the hutch—entrance to the apartment by the door being by an opening in the back part of the hutch through a hole six inches wide and eight inches high. Hutches of this kind may be placed in tiers two or three or four high.

Another and still simpler mode of keeping rabbits is in an unoccupied room in any outbuilding. This can be divided into apartments by boards, the partition to be carried up to a height of three and one-half or four feet. The apartments may be of such size and shape as suits the fancy of the amateur. In one corner of the pen put a box, say about ten by fifteen inches, with a round hole six or seven inches in diameter cut in one end; hinge the cover and fasten it down by a simple hook or button, so as to afford better opportunities to examine the young. Care must be taken to exclude cats and rats from the room. For young stock I especially recommend keeping them in this manner. My pens are four in number, about 5 feet wide by 10 feet long, and in one of these I have had as many as 35 rabbits at one time, varying from six weeks to four months old. They have ample room to exercise, and seem to thrive much better than when in more confined quarters, even in small numbers.

The Lyndale Sale.

The following paragraphs about Col. King's sale at Chicago, May 21st, are cut from a full report, which appeared on the following day in the *Inter Ocean* of that city:

The sale began promptly at noon, with John R. Page in the role of auctioneer. To his praise be it said, that his quiet and gentlemanly bearing, his straightforward way of doing business, and a total absence of the blatant buffoonery commonly found among auctioneers, was one of the features of the sale and conduced largely to its success. The first animal offered for sale was the bull Second Duke of Hillhurst 12893, which is said to be the finest of living Short-Horns. A murmur of applause ran through the crowd as the magnificent animal was led into the ring, and it became evident that a severe fight was to take place for his ownership. Several anxious ones started in when the contest began, but as the thousands were reached, the bottoms of their pockets fell out, and one by one their voices ceased to be heard, until the contest was narrowed down to George Robbins, of London, England, John Wentworth of Chicago, and George Bedford of Kentucky. Several Canadian herdsmen were among the early bidders, but when England took the lead, with true colonial spirit, they fell back. The bidding was spirited, and every one held his breath until Mr. Robbins bid $14 000 and won the prize. This is the highest price ever paid for a bull, and entitles Mr. King to the championship of cattle breeders.—The almost universal remark was that it was a pity to have so noble an animal leave the country; but British gold was potent. After the sale of the Duke, the cows and heifers were sold, and when "the panel was exhausted," the balance of the bulls were offered.

One of the most amusing incidents of the sale was the spirited contest between a sturdy Illinois breeder, Joseph Chorn, of Towanda, and another gentleman for the possession of a pair of heifers, Miss Leslie and Miss Leslie Napier. Mr. Chorn followed the bids of his adversary with five-dollar bids, and sometimes a bid of fifty dollars would be the evident intent of scaring the Illinoisian off, but he would sing out "and five," as a caper to every bid. The contest grew exciting and cheer after cheer would follow each "and five" of Mr. Chorn, from the crowd, who admired his pluck and perseverance. At last it became certain that Mr. Chorn's five-dollar bids would win, and both animals were struck off to him, the former at $2,005 and the latter at $2,015. The fight for the possession of the calf seven months old, True Blue, toward the close of the sale, was a severe and hotly contested one. The little red and white beauty was sired by the 2d Duke of Oneida, 9926, and has in his veins crosses of the best strains in the world. The first bid was $300, and while the offers were promptly given they were rarely over ten dollars in amount. More time was spent in selling the little fellow than with any other animal, and the bidding was divided between some six or seven parties from Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Kentucky. The size of the animal and the eagerness of the bidders infused the crowd with a merry spirit, and many a shout arose from the visitors from any particular State when the bidding hung for a moment on the offer of one from their State. At last Illinois won the field, and True Blue became the property of P. A. Coen, of Washburn, at $2 240.

At 4 o'clock the last animal was sold, several cows having been withdrawn by Mr. King with the permission of the bidders, either because he was not certain of their breeding capacity in the future or some equally good reason. This fairness of Mr. King was warmly commended and appreciated.

At the close of the sale Mr. King mounted the stand and in a few well-timed remarks thanked those present for the honor done him as a breeder, and his herd in the liberal and fair prices paid. He spoke warmly of the Short-Horns, and promised, in the future as in the past, to do all he could, by tongue and pen, to add to the warm estimation in which the breed was held.

The Best Localities for Bee Culture.

We judge everything by *results*. A tree is judged by its fruits, the richness of soil by its crops, and a man, by his actions. The soil of any given section of country does not vary much. For instance, we say the soil of southern Ohio—in the Ohio valley—is generally good. This, of course, is a general expression, and does not include the differences of upland and lowland, of well and poorly cultivated fields, etc. When we speak of a country as being good for bee-culture, we do not include all localities in that country. We believe the range of flight, on an average, is not over a mile and a half or two miles from the apiary. Certain it is, that if no pasture exists within that radius, the bees will not prosper. Now a county, or a State, or a river valley, or any other designated extent of country, may be generally good for bee-culture, and yet there may be many localities within that territory that are not good—where bees would starve, or barely live. For instance, in some of the Western States, bees prosper within or near the timber, but out on the prairie, where they cannot reach the timber, they fail to do as well. So, in many other States, linden, poplar, etc., abound in sections, and within a few miles, none can be found. Again, buckwheat is raised largely in some sections, while it is hardly ever cultivated in others. Another thing—summers may be good and winters bad, as in Minnesota, where Hosmer lives. Some of these conditions can be removed, and a locality naturally poor, may, by cultivation of alsike, white clover, buckwheat, etc., be made good.

Now, what is *necessary* for a good bee country? We answer, a succession of bloom, and mild winters. The Southern States have been ycleped the "home of the bee," and according to this rule, they should be best. California, of course, is included. But if we judge by the amount of honey raised, and the success of the greatest number of bee-keepers, the South must stand back; Minnesota, and central New York will perhaps stand first. But in these two States—although there is a succession of bloom; and linden and white clover in abundance—yet the winters in both States are long and severe. Why, then, do these States produce so much honey? This question, with others, I will answer in my next.—*Bee Journal.*

The Country Bare of Agricultural Products.

B. F. J. writes the *Country Gentleman* from Champaign county, Ill., as follows: The scarcity of agricultural products in the West, and especially in Central Illinois at the present time, is a remarkable circumstance, and deserves a great deal more consideration than is given it. Of mules and horses there is a considerable supply in excess of the demand, and both are unusually cheap. In addition to the number of cattle in the State on the first of January, many thousand head have been bought and brought in, to be grazed and fed on our rich pastures and large yielding corn fields during the coming summer and winter. Sheep are not numerous and are confined to a limited number of counties, and to a restricted area. But of fat hogs, corn, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes and vegetables generally, fruits, hay, straw and fodder of all kinds, the country has been as completely drained as a well-slaughtered animal of its life blood. If there should be a failure of this year's crops, and a complete failure, there would not only not be found a tenth of the amount of grain and hay necessary to carry the domestic animals over, but importation of food would have to be made into the State to keep the population from suffering, if not from absolute starvation. It is surprising at what a rate within a year, the country has been shorn of its hay, grain and straw stacks, and to what an extent its corn cribs and grain bins have been removed and emptied. The country is so bare of accumulated agricultural products as to suggest to one who did not know the facts, that Illinois had suffered from at least three or four years' failure of the crops in succession.

Is Black Comb Useful?

Black comb, unless it be very old and choked with pollen and filth, is as useful for breeding purposes as any other. For guide combs it is better than any other, as it is tough and will not break away from its fastenings as new comb will.—Care should be taken, notwithstanding, to discard all comb from which the bees of former seasons have not hatched out. Sometimes in old combs some cells may be observed from which the sealing has not been removed, some such cells may have small perforations in them, their crowns being sunken, and their contents dried up; others may still retain the remains of the dead brood, but wherever these are seen, the comb should be consigned to the melting pot, for there is danger that the combs are infected with foul brood.—*Boston Bee Journal.*

Miscellaneous.

TIBURCIO VASQUEZ.

Particulars of His Capture, and a Biographical Sketch of the Bandit's Career.

The wildest excitement prevailed in the city of Los Angeles on the morning of the 14th of last March, at the intelligence that Tiburcio Vasquez, the leader of the extensive gang of bandits, whose successful robberies and murders had caused terror and consternation in all Southern California for the last year, had been at length captured on the previous day, with two of his companions in iniquity, was safely lodged in the jail of that city, and so severely wounded that his escape from the law was an impossibility. Great was the rejoicing at the confirmation of the report, and the leading newspapers of San Francisco immediately sent reporters to Los Angeles, to obtain the full particulars of his capture. From their columns we condense a brief history of the career of the most successful and atrocious freebooter of the century.

For months previous two parties, one led by Sheriff Rowland, of Los Angeles county, and the other by a Major Mitchell, had been on the watch for the robber, hoping to entrap him by strategy, and secure the large reward offered for his capture. Sheriff Rowland had, to all appearances, given up the enterprise, while Major Mitchell was supposed to be actively at work. The latter Vasquez feared, but the former he regarded as of so little consequence that he gave himself no uneasiness about him, believing he had given up the pursuit. In this opinion, however, he was mistaken, and as events proved, outgeneraled. Sheriff Rowland had been minutely informed of the whereabouts of Vasquez for weeks previous to his capture, and was only awaiting the favorable moment to secure his prisoner. Having received information that the bandit chief would arrive on the 13th at the house of a man known as Greek George, in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Sheriff Rowland with a party of eight strong, able bodied men stationed themselves in a position where they could command a view from every direction of the location indicated, and soon they discovered through a field glass a party of Mexicans on horseback, riding towards the house, and observed that among the horses was a white one, which was recognized as the animal ridden by Vasquez in his various bandit raids. Observing that one of the Mexicans rode away, Major Mitchell and two others of the Sheriff's party overtook him, and made him their prisoner. He gave his name as Keaks, and declared himself innocent of any crime. In the meantime, the Sheriff's party saw a wood wagon coming down the hilly road, with two men in it, and making a detour they captured it, and caused themselves to be driven under its cover to the house of Greek George. The position of the party was anything but a comfortable one, as they were closely crowded together, and were jostled over the mountain roads, threatening with loaded revolvers to shoot their drivers the instant they gave an alarm, or otherwise sought to attract the attention of Vasquez and his companions.

When within a few yards of the house they jumped from their place of concealment, and immediately surrounded it. So sudden and well planned had been their movements that none of its inmates had the least suspicion of their approach. The house was small in size, and built of adobe with a frame kitchen in the rear, and around it the courageous party quickly gathered, cutting off every avenue of escape. A door was slightly ajar, and as Mr. Rogers, one of their number, approached it, the inmates first became aware that their hiding place had been discovered. A woman sprang to the half-open door and endeavored to bar it, but her movements were anticipated and it was forced open before success had crowned her effort. Vasquez was in the kitchen eating his dinner, and the instant that he took the alarm he leaped through a small window about eighteen inches square and landed on his feet on the outside. Here he was met by his pursuers and received the contents of a double barreled shot gun, and fell to the ground. Quickly recovering himself, however, he sought flight in another direction, when he was confronted by others of the pursuing party, and shot in the shoulder by a Henry rifle. Wheeling around, he sought escape in a third direction, when he was again shot, and throwing up his arms he cried out in English, "Don't shoot," and signified his intention to surrender. In the excitement of the moment he was shot a fourth time, when his capture was effected. The party now divided, a portion taking possession of the house and its occupants, and the remaining caring for the wounded bandit. At first it was believed that his injuries were mortal, but subsequent medical examination showed that all four wounds were flesh wounds, and that his chances for recovery are excellent unless the fever becomes too great.

Only two of Vasquez's confederates were taken, the others having effected their escape. One was a man of forty and the other one of eighteen or nineteen. Four hundred rounds of ammunition and a large amount of fire-arms and dirk knives were found in one room of the house. The prisoners were carried to the wagon, driven to Los Angeles, and placed in jail, where the wounds of the robber chief were attended to. During the next day he was identified by many of the unhappy victims of his robberies, and the rejoicings at his final capture, and his enfeebled physical conditions were such that the city presented the appearance of a gala day. From interviews reported in the San Francisco *Bulletin*, with Vasquez, we condense the following brief biographical sketch of the career of this villainous murderer and thief.

He was born in Monterey county, California, in 1837, and is consequently thirty-seven years old. From his youth he was a villain, never yielding to discipline, a species of Occidental Ismail, whose hand was against every one. At the age of fifteen, he became engaged in a ball-room fight, in the city of Monterey, and to escape arrest he fled, and lived in the mountains of Meridian county, subsisting by stealing cattle.

In 1857, he was arrested for grand larceny, and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of five years, but two years after he escaped, and was for a time free to continue his thieving career, when he was again arrested in Amador county, and sentenced to State Prison for one year, the fact of his previous escape not being taken into consideration by the Amador Court. Serving out the latter sentence, he was arrested a third time for the same offense, in Sonoma county, and sentenced to four years imprisonment, and discharged in June, 1870.

Subsequently he again went to Monterey and kept a low Mexican dance house and brothel, and being driven away by the authorities, he fled to the mountains, as before, and began the bandit and cut-throat career which has made his name the terror of Southern California, gathering around him all the desperadoes who had fled to that latitude, attracted by the mild climate, and the isolated, unprotected situation of the towns and the constant travel of emigrants to the Pacific Coast. Here they formed numerous haunts, and when together, planned, plotted and executed raids upon towns far and near, attacked ranches and waylaid and robbed travelers. Every attempt at capture proved unavailing, and for a time it appeared as though this villainous leader in murder, theft and rascality possessed a charmed life. Among his most daring and successful robberies are enumerated the attack on the Visalia stage near Soup Lake, where travelers were robbed of all their money and valuables. Immediately subsequent, all the isolated houses and ranches in the vicinity were entered and robbed, and when resistance was made, their inhabitants were murdered. The various roads leading from San Jose and Santa Cruz were invaded by his gang, and safe travel upon them became an impossibility, Vasquez scouring the country in all directions, and eluding every attempt at capture. On the 26th of August last, he with a large band, entered the village of Tres Pinos, in the Pajaroche Valley, near the new Idria mine, about noon, and proceeding to a large store where provisions, clothing and all the necessaries of life were sold to the miners, bound the inmates, and began to rob the building of all its valuable contents.

As the citizens came in they shot them, killing four or five and wounding others, and when they had secured all the money that could be found, and a large amount of provisions, clothing, tobacco, &c., which they packed into wagons, they fled to the Mountains, evading pursuit as usual. The following December, a like successful raid was planned and executed at Kingston, in Fresno county, where 35 men were bound by the robbers, all their money and valuables stolen, and safes, drawers, &c., robbed. The citizens hastily armed themselves and fired upon the bandits, but the latter returned the fire with navy revolvers, and being better prepared, effected their escape to the mountains, only two of their number being captured. A few weeks ago Vasquez and his companions appeared at the rancho of a wealthy Italian named Repetto, known as the San Gabriel Mission, representing themselves as sheep shearers and desired employment. But before the owner of the rancho could reply they secured and gagged him and began to ransack the building for money. By threatening to shoot a young nephew of the proprietor, they found $80 in gold where it had been secreted by the boy, and under instant threats of death compelled his uncle Repetto to draw a check on the bank of Los Angeles for $800, giving injunctions to the boy to hastily ride thither, have it cashed and bring them the money, saying that if he gave any alarm, his uncle would be instantly murdered. The excited manner of the boy attracted the attention of the officers of the Los Angeles bank, and a posse of men, headed by the sheriff, immediately followed him; too late, however, as the robbers had taken the money from the boy and fled. The sheriff and his party gave chase, unsuccessfully, as usual, and the audacious rascals encountering a wagon with four men, robbed them of their watches and money, and rode to Elizabeth, Lake county, where their trail was lost.

Other and numerous like adventures succeeded, and might have been continued until the present time, had not the green-eyed monster, and the large reward offered for Vasquez tempted one of his companions to betray him. Vasquez was never married, and although in his interview with reporters of the press, he said he had never trusted women sufficiently with his affairs to give them power to betray him, it was, after all, through an affair *du cœur* with a married woman that her husband gave the information which led to his arrest. This is at least the inference, though not clearly so stated. Vasquez had planned the robbery of the pay-train on the Southern Pacific Railroad, between San Jose and Gilroy, at a place known as "The Divide," a few months since. His plan was to cut and remove a section of rail, but his preparations had not been made rapidly enough, and the train being ten minutes ahead of time, the affair was most happily a failure. Vasquez' account of himself manifests a cruelty and a hardened villainy seldom equaled in the annals of crime. He possesses no redeeming traits whatever, and the sooner he is executed the better for the peace of society on the Pacific Coast. He makes the unsuccessful attempt of all highwaymen after capture, to save his neck, by averring that he never robbed a poor man, and never committed a murder. But too many well known facts demonstrate that this is false and merely an attempt to save his life by having his punishment commuted to imprisonment instead of death, when he hopes again to effect his escape and resume his former career of robbery and murder. Although many of his band are yet uncaptured, their power for evil is lost without their leader, and if the law takes its course, and the villainous scoundrel is not permitted to creep through its meshes, Southern California will be relieved from the pestiferous scourge which his freedom has inflicted upon her citizens.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Pauline Lucca will be the guest of Mr. Louis Wahl while in Chicago.

We give the women nothing to think about but dress, and abuse them for thinking of that.

Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of the Chicago *Legal News*, is a Vice President of the Illinois State Press Association.

All dresses continue to be made gored, short in front, and just sufficiently long behind to touch the ground.

Mrs. Belva A. Harris, has been admitted to practice in the Court of Claims at Washington, beginning with a $100,000 suit.

The first lady doctor in Holland has just passed her examination. The candidate was Miss Jacobs, and she has obtained her diploma at Groningen.

At the suggestion of Rev. Dr. Lord, four women have been appointed deaconesses of the Bethany Congregational Church, in Montpelier, Vt.

The number of old bachelors and old maids is greatly on the increase. Club life is taking the place of home life. In Massachusetts there are two hundred thousand old maids.

Mrs. Paralee Haskell, State Librarian of Tennessee, has in preparation a work to be entitled "Biographical Sketches of the Governors of Tennessee."

A Missouri husband wheeled his crippled wife three miles the other day to let her see a funeral procession, "the first she had had the pleasure of seeing for seven years."

A young lady in Iowa, having contracted a bill of twelve dollars for chewing gum, her unreasonable papa refuses to liquidate the debt, but he says she can if she choose.

Cape May has an ancient lady who has worn the same bonnet since 1812. If any watering place can lay claim to superior attractions it should "ante up" at once.—*Boston Post.*

The Davenport *Gazette* says a young lady who arrived their Saturday from California, without a male protector, says it is a safe and delightful trip for any lady to make alone, and as for the male protection, it only adds additional trouble, and another feed out of the lunch-basket.

As a young lady was preparing to retire in Augusta, Me., on Thursday night, a cat overturned the kerosene lamp in her room, and set the table on fire. The frightened girl hid herself in the closet, closing the door after her, and screamed, but could not be heard by the other members of the household, and, as no one came to her rescue, she threw the door open, and with a woolen quilt put the fire out.

A late Washington story is that Mrs. Speaker Blaine had a difficulty with Mrs. Senator Sprague about a cook. Meeting at a dinner table with only the Hon. Zack Chandler between them, Mrs. Sprague leaned forward and said, "I am sorry, Mrs. Blaine, that we have anything disagreeable between us." The Hon. Zack was considerably embarassed, never having heard the interesting story of the cook.

A story is told of an English wedding. While the bridal party were kneeling around the chancel a groomsman poked the groom in the ribs, and caused the poor fellow to laugh aloud. The bride followed suit, the bridesmaids ditto, and the clergyman rose up in his wrath and said he would not marry such an impious couple. He retired and would not return. Twelve o'clock came, with the knot untied. No marriage can take place in England after that hour, so the bridal party returned home and waited another day.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Food for Infants.

As every mother is proud to see her child grow strong and healthy, we advise her to feed it on RIDGE'S FOOD. It is the favorite diet in England, and will soon be the every day food in this country for children.

FARMERS,

In These Hard Times,

GET THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THE

American Farm Journal

Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at

75 CENTS PER YEAR

Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!

Legalized by State Authority, and

DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS,

Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos.

DRAWN THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

10,380 Prizes amounting to $300,000.

Whole Tickets $10; Halves, $5; Quarters $2.50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $25,000 and 20,376 Prizes amounting to $278,177. Draws every Saturday during the year.

Whole Tickets, $20; Halves, $10; Quarters, $5.

Address for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,

P. O. Box 746. St. Louis, Mo.

The Tanite Company.

Emery Wheels. TANITE Emery Grinders

Stroudsburg Monroe Co. Pa.

EVERYBODY'S OWN PHYSICIAN.

by C. W. Gleason, M. D. A useful and elegant volume of 400 pages, over 250 engravings. Price $2.50. One agent sold 27 in one day. Agents wanted. Terms liberal. H. N. McKINNEY & CO., 723 Sansom St., Phila.

SOMETHING NEW.

LOTS OF FUN!

Endless Amusement for both Young and Old.

The Great Puzzles. PLEASE everybody. Packages containing one dozen different Puzzles sent any where for 25 cents. Address PUZZLE COMPANY, 258 Broadway, New York.—5 Packages for $1 or 12 Packages for $2.

LOST ENERGY RESTORED

Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Great Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Defective Memory, Lack of Energy, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Blushing, Trembling, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Nervous Prostration, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing, are now easily, quickly, privately and permanently cured by the only known and sure remedy used at the old Western Medical Institute, 129 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O. No pay required of responsible parties until cured. Send two stamps for free circular of advice.

FARMERS!

In These Hard Times,

GET THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THE

American Farm Journal

Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural Monthlies, and is published at

75 CENTS PER YEAR.

Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

THE

Consolidated Sales Record.

AN invaluable book for every merchant and manufacturer of whatever grade.

A most ingeniously arranged Record for daily sales, enabling the dealer to compare daily, weekly and monthly sales, or the aggregate for the year, to any given date, on a single page, for NINE YEARS. Also, containing a general summary of purchases, sales and collections for each month.

No Systematic Business Man can Afford to do without it.

Read the following opinions:

TOLEDO, Feb. 20th, 1874.

GENTLEMEN:—Your "Consolidated Sales Record" is a most convenient and labor-saving book. We would not part with it for any price.

LUCE, CHAPIN & BLASS, Wholesale Dry Goods.

FROM TEFFT, GRISWOLD & CO., NEW YORK.

DEAR SIRS:—We have now in use one of your "Consolidated Sales Record," which we find to be a most convenient book, enabling us to compare our sales of the present day and month, with the corresponding ones of the past year, without the trouble of referring to old books and records. We can safely recommend the work to the merchants and tradesmen of the United States, as a most useful and complete book, supplying a want which has long been felt, and sold at a price allowing it to come within the reach of all.

Yours very truly,

TEFFT, GRISWOLD & CO., 443 and 445 Broadway, New York.

PRICE, $2.00. Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

☞ Liberal discounts to canvassers.

Address, LOCKE & JONES, PUBLISHERS, Toledo, Ohio.

$35,000

IN PREMIUMS

Eleventh Annual Distribution of Premiums to Subscribers of

DETROIT

Commercial Advertiser

Will most POSITIVELY take place

JULY 1st, 1874.

Having been *vindicated by the courts*, and our business declared *entirely legal*, we are now happy to announce a final day of distribution.

Subscription Price, $2.50 per Year

Subscribe at Once.

Address WM. H. BURK, 51 Larned Street West, Detroit, Mich.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Locke's National Monthly,

A First-Class Magazine,

AT $1 PER YEAR.

Edited by D. R. Locke

With the best corps of Contributors in the Country.

MR. LOCKE (Nasby)

Writes a Non-Political Sketch for Each Number.

Three-fourths as much matter as given by the $4 Magazines at one-fourth the cost.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Specimen Numbers 10 cents. Send for one and see how you like it.

It is what is wanted in every family

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Specimen Copies, 10 cents. Send for one.

Address Locke & Jones, TOLEDO, OHIO.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. Write VAN RIPER & Co., La Grange, Mich.

LOVERS' GUIDE (new edition) 256 pages illustrated—Model Love Letters—Art of gaining love of and marrying who and when you please—How to be handsome—Cures for hundreds of diseases; Also many new secrets, arts, mysteries, money making methods, &c. Price, only 10 cts. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., Newark, N. J.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders, brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TYPE. Type put up expressly for Amateur Printers by the New England Type Foundry, 106 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Send stamp for specimen book.

FARMERS,

In These Hard Times,

GET THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

THE

American Farm Journal

Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and furnished at

75 CENTS PER YEAR

Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawings every 17 days, commencing May 9th, 1874.

781 Prizes amounting to	$150,000
One Prize of	100,000
One Prize of	50,000
One Prize of	25,000
One Prize of	10,000
Two Prizes each of	5,000

Circulars with full information sent free. Tickets for sale and prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 8 Liberty St., New York.

FARMERS,

In These Hard Times,

GET THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THE

American Farm Journal

Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at

75 CENTS PER YEAR.

Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

"WIDOWS' TRAPS & MAIDENS' PRICKS," A book for everybody. All about the fair but frail N. Y. women. Regular spree-opener—50c. Nebraska Fortune Stone, the Magic Photographs, 25c. Magic Rings, &c. W. EVANS, Hart's Falls, N. Y. Mention this paper.

Improved Foot Lathes. Small Engine Lathes, Hand Power Machinery, Hand Planes, Iron and Metal, Band Turning Machines, Slide Rests, Foot Power Machinery, Circular Saws, The very best selling articles in the market. Catalogues Free. Address, L. H. BALDWIN, Laconia, N. H. Just the article for Artisans or Amateurs.

THE ADVANCE.

Weekly, $3 a year.

A Live Religious Family Newspaper.

It has long numbered among its contributors most of the living writers whose brilliant abilities have contributed to the fame and influence of American religious journals.

Its corps of editorial writers is the largest and ablest that has ever united to labor upon any Western weekly newspaper. For papers anywhere rival it in this respect.

By recent great enlargements and improvements its value and attractions have been vastly increased, in a number of important particulars placing it beyond the rivalry of any similar publication.

Its real worth and rare attractions may be best appreciated by examining a specimen copy, which will be sent for a three-cent stamp to any one requesting. Or, to those who would like an opportunity to thoroughly test its merits, we will send it

On Trial

THREE MONTHS for

50 Cents.

WANTED, at once, a special local agent in every city, village, and neighborhood in the United States. In addition to THE ADVANCE, we have a number of important enterprises to place in the charge of competent persons. By unique plans of work which we have adopted, extraordinary results are attained, and no canvassing is required. The business is pleasant every way; will not need to interfere with other business, or even with home duties. Ladies, students, teachers, ministers and men who have other business, will find it to their interest to learn the full details, which will be sent on request. Enclose three cent stamp.

Address THE ADVANCE, 151 and 153 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

E. R. WILLIAMS & CO., Grain Commission Buyers, TOLEDO, OHIO.

$5,000.000

Endowment Scheme!

FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

Public Library of Kentucky,

JULY 31, 1874.

In announcing the Fifth and last of the series of Gift Concerts given for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, the Trustees and Manager refer with pride and pleasure to the four which have been already given. The first, December 18, 1871; the second, December 2, 1872; the third, July 8, 1873; and the fourth, March 31st, 1874.

Under their charter, granted by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, March 18, 1871, the Trustees are authorized to give ONE MORE, and ONLY ONE MORE Gift Concert, with the money arising from this Fifth and LAST Concert, the Library, Museum, and other Departments are to be enlarged and endowed with a fixed and certain annual income. Such an endowment fund is desired, as will secure beyond peradventure, not only the maintenance of this magnificent establishment, but its constant growth.

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

for the purposes mentioned, and which is positively and unequivocally announced as THE LAST WHICH WILL EVER BE GIVEN UNDER THIS CHARTER AND BY THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT,

Will come off in the Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.,

Friday, July 31, 1874.

At this final Concert everything will be upon a scale corresponding with its increased importance. The music will be rendered by an orchestra consisting of one hundred performers, selected for their fame in different lands, and the unprecedented sum of

$2,5000,000

divided into twenty thousand gifts, will be distributed among the ticket holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
250 Cash Gifts,	500 each	125,000
500 Cash Gifts,	200 each	100,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts all cash.		$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenth, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
28 Tickets for	1,000 00

Tickets are now ready for sale, and orders accompanied by cash will be promptly filled.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to satisfactory agents.

Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application to

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

LAST CHANCE.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE

$100,000 FOR ONLY $2 50.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Leavenworth, it was resolved to postpone the Drawing of the Grand Gift Concert, in aid of a Juvenile Reform School, until June 30, 1874, at which time 6,000 prizes, amounting to $100,000, will be distributed among

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The President has signed the act to amend the act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States; also, the act obviating the necessity of issuing patents for certain private land claims in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, on motion of Senator Conkling, decided to lay on the table the House bill to revise, amend, and consolidate the laws relating to the security of life on vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam, commonly known as the steamboat bill. This action, unless the majority of the Senate vote to discharge the committee from its consideration, will prevent action being taken on the bill by the Senate this session. The vote was unanimous, with the exception of Senator Chandler, who favored the bill.

The Senate Committee on Territories having concluded the examination of the additional charges against General McCook, decided by a majority vote to again report favorably on his nomination to be Governor of Colorado.

A caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the th, Senator Chandler in the chair, and Representatives Parsons and Lynch acting as Secretaries. A proposition was offered that a Congressional committee be appointed, in view of the coming elections. This was opposed by Mr. Kelley, who thought the appointment of such a committee was unnecessary, as every man should go before the people in his own way. Senator Chandler explained the political situation, and gave reasons why the committee should be appointed. Mr. Lynch (colored), while advocating the appointment of committee, spoke of the necessity for passing the Civil Rights bill, and said the colored voters in the future as heretofore, would support the Republicans, there being no other party to which they could go. Others spoke, but as the financial question was sought to be introduced, and as it was feared this might produce discord, the caucus avoided it by adopting the pending resolution, and therefore the committee was ordered to be appointed, each State delegation selecting a member, the selections to be reported to the officers of the meeting. The caucus adjourned.

The following letter was on the 8th transmitted to Hon. W. B. Allison:

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1874.

Hon. W. B. Allison, Chairman of the Joint Committee on District Affairs.

DEAR SIR: In furtherance of the views this day expressed before your committee, I beg to suggest that provision be made for the following objects: First, the simplification of the present form of the District Government, it being in my opinion too cumbersome and expensive; second, the proper provision for the funding of the debt outstanding on account of improvements, by the issue of bonds bearing such a rate of interest as will produce par in currency, the United States guaranteeing the interest and principal thereon, and making provision for a statement of account between the General Government and the District, and that the bonds thus issued be by, and under authority of the Treasury Department, and at such a rate of interest as will by public advertisement bring par in currency; third, that a proper Auditing Commission be appointed to thoroughly examine and audit all unsettled accounts of the Board of Public Works.

Very truly, yours,
ALEX. R. SHEPHERD.

The Swatara, with the scientists who are to watch the transit of Venus on board, started for the South Pacific June 8th. She carried 200 persons, 26 of whom comprise the scientific party. She will reach the last of the astronomical stations on Chatham Island about the 1st of December, and await there until after the observation. Her voyage is expected to last one year and a half.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad have elected Wm. B. Ogden, Trustee, instead of J. Edgar Thompson, deceased.

The receipts from internal revenue for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, will be about $3,000,000 in excess of the $100,000,000 estimated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as the amount which would be collected.

The Agricultural Committee will not meet again this session, neither will it be called upon for reports. The most important matter, which the committee has worked hard upon and will lose, is the cattle transit bill. Animals will therefore continue to be subject while in transit on the cars to the old law.

There is reliable authority for the following statement: The Board of Indian Commissioners is erroneously called the "Peace Commission." By law its true title is "The Board of Indian Commissioners." This Board, as an organization, has not resigned, and statements to that effect are erroneous. The Board consists of 13 members. Six of 10 members have resigned, and the remaining four have been called together for the purpose of reorganizing the Board. The vacancies occasioned by these resignations will be filled by the President, as far as necessary, with the best men he can select who are in harmony with the present Indian policy.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have decided to postpone till next session the House bill for the reorganization and reduction of the army.

The report of Senator Hamlin, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, for the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration, closed with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the United States having at heart the cause of peace everywhere, and hoping to help it in permanent establishment between nations, hereby recommend the adoption of arbitration as a great and proper method for the determination of international difficulties, to be maintained severally in good faith, so that war may cease to be regarded as the proper form of trial between nations.

Information has been received at army headquarters of a movement on the part of the Comanche and Cheyenne Indians to make war against the whites in general and the people of Texas in particular. They evince a determination to move against the Fort Sill Reservation Agency, and after committing depredations there to move forward on a raid into Texas.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations have inserted a clause in the Postoffice Appropriation bill, providing that hereafter postage on all mail matter, including letters, newspapers and magazines shall be prepaid.

The Special Agents Division of the Treasury Department, of which O. D. Made is chief, has been abolished by Secretary Bristow. Chief Clerk Saville's European trip, as the Government expense, has been abruptly terminated.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices has been directed to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to secure the semi-monthly transmission of the mails between the United States and China.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of J. Bancroft Davis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Empire, from July 1, 1874, when the resignation of Hon. G. W. Bancroft will take effect.

Senator Sherman, from the Finance Committee, has reported back the House bill repealing the provision of the law of 1873, under which Le Sanborn contracts were made, and revoking all existing contracts. The amendment proposed by the Committee is to strike out the section prohibiting members of Congress from acting as United States agents in such cases, the law already in existence covering the subject, and prescribing penalties for its violation.

The Senate has decided that there are no grounds for action against Senator Hipple Mitchell. He acknowledges that he changed his name and declared that he supposed his first wife was dead before he married the second time.

In presenting the compromise finance bill to the Senate, Mr. Morton stated that the report was a very earnest desire for compromise. He thought this measure would furnish immediate relief, as it would set free, if necessary, thirty-seven and a half millions of legal tender circulation. Mr. Morton said the theory of the bill is that greenbacks will appreciate three and half per cent annually, and that par will be reached without financial revulsion. It is believed that the five per cent. bonds for which greenbacks are to be exchanged will be at par in gold in 1878, consequently greenbacks will then be at par. Mr. Sherman said he entirely assented to the report and believed it a fair compromise.

The Committee on Conference of the proposed amendments to the bankrupt law have agreed upon a report. It is substantially the bill passed by the Senate. The most material change is in the section relating to the discharge on a volunteer bankrupt, which allows a discharge on the payment of thirty per cent., or with the assent of one-fourth in number and one-third in amount of his creditors, and the complying with the existing provisions of the law as to the honesty and good faith of his conduct.

There are rumors of a reconciliation between President Grant and Carl Schurz. Jones is said to be doing the olive branch business in this connection.

Among the jobs now being pushed by the lobby is a bill creating a new judicial district in Louisiana. Candidates for the proposed new offices of United States Marshal, District Judge and Clerk are here pushing the bill through the House. A new court house is to be asked for by next session if the pending bill gets through.

Secretary Bristow gives notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as 5-20 bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the City of Washington on and after the 5th day of September, 1864, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day: Coupon bonds known as the third series of the act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds, $50, No. 12,101 to 12,200, both inclusive; $100, No. 37,401 to 38,200, both inclusive; $500, No. 19,301 to 19 400, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 46 101 to 47,300 both inclusive; total, $900,000. Registered bonds, $50, No. 1,451 to 1,460, both inclusive; $100, No. 10,681 to 10,706, both inclusive; $500, No. 6,392 to 6,400 both inclusive; $1,000, No. 26,101 to 26,166, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 8,301 to 8,303, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 10,510 to 10,517, both inclusive; total, $100,000. Grand total, $1,000,000.

Representatives Platt and Stowell called upon the President and requested that troops be sent to Petersburg, Va., for the protection of certain officers, whose lives they alleged are in danger. On hearing this, the remainder of the Virginia delegation, with the exception of Mr. Thomas, united in a request to the President that he would not order the soldiers to Petersburg, as they believed that under the Marshal and District Attorney the laws of the country would be enforced, and if any one has committed an offense, he will be punished. Ordering soldiers at this time would injure the State, and do no earthly good to any one. The President declines to interfere.

The House Committee on Territories have agreed to report a bill defining the qualification of Delegates from the Territories, namely, that a Delegate shall be 25 years of age, be a citizen of the Territory, and shall have resided seven years in the Territory which he is chosen to represent; and further, no person guilty of bigamy or polygamy shall be allowed to represent any Territory in Congress. This bill will be presented in the House, and should it pass, the Committee on Elections will have a law to guide them in the disposal of such cases.

Thomas H. Cree, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners during the past three years, has resigned. Hon. Thomas C. Jones, of Ohio, member of the same Board, and all the members of the Commission have resigned. It is probable that the clause in the Indian Appropriation bill continuing the Board and making an appropriation for its expenses, will be stricken out by the Conference Committee.

Speaker Blaine is understood to have used all his influence to defeat the Conference Finance bill in the House. The reason assigned for his course is the supposed injurious political effect of another veto.

The question of making Indians citizens of the United States will not be urged further this session. The bill for this purpose sleeps in the House Indian Committee, and its members are not, as yet, quite ready to define their positions on the subject.

Dawes and McCrary, members of the new Conference Committee, say there is but little prospect of an agreement outside of a redistribution of the National Bank circulation.

THE EAST.

At New York, June 10, in relation to the rumors regarding the future operations of the Erie Railroad, the officers say that the plans adopted in view of the success of the new loan are to be fully carried out, and that all reports to the contrary have no foundation. In fact, the work on the double track road bed is progressing with despatch, and the change from the present broad gauge to the narrow gauge will be made as soon as practicable. All the new locomotives have been built with a view to this change of gauge, and builders have contracted to do the extra work for $250 for each engine.

New York Communists are discussing the causes of the estrangement between Rochefort and Paine on the one side and Grousset and Jourde on the other. After their voyage to Sidney from New Caledonia, Rochefort and Paine went one way and Grousset and Jourde another, and even when both parties were in this city they did not visit each other, Grousset and Jourde being even guilty of so marked a slight as not to be present at Rochefort's lecture, Friday evening, nor at his departure next morning. The departure of Messrs. Grousset and Jourde was as unexpected as was that of Rochefort and Paine, and attracted even less attention.

THE WEST.

At San Francisco, June 9th, a dispatch from Prescott, Arizona, states that on May 21st Lieut. King and his soldiers attacked a band of Apaches camped on the Mesa, near Diamond Butte, and killed nine of them. Eighty-four more Apaches, with three chiefs, had surrendered at Camp Verde.

Representative Hulburt, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, has made a favorable report on the bill of Representative Hawley, of Illinois, to provide for the construction of a Canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and Illinois, the Mississippi and Rock Rivers. The bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to lay out and construct a Canal from a point at or near Hennepin by the most practicable and convenient route, to the Mississippi River, with a branch Canal or feeder from the Rock River, at the city of Dixon, connecting with the main line of the Canal near the town of Sheffield. Total length of the Canal, 102 miles; estimated cost, a little over $4,500,000. The bill appropriates $1,000,000 toward its commencement.

The police of Salt Lake arrested a soldier on the evening of the 10th inst., from Camp Douglass, for disorderly conduct. General Morrow demanded the surrender of the soldier, to be tried by the military authorities. The surrender was refused, and Gen. Morrow ordered Captain Gordon, with a detachment of cavalry, to the city, with orders to ask for the surrender of the soldier, and in case of refusal to release him by force. The surrender was refused, and the Captain proceeded to break open the jail and release the man, who is now in confinement at the military post. Gen. Morrow, some time since, presented the subject of arrest by the civil authorities to the War Department, claiming that under the Articles of War soldiers are to be tried by the military and not by the civil authorities. The Judge Advocate General of the Army approved of this view, and the Secretary of War directed General Morrow to act accordingly. No resistance was made by the city authorities.

THE SOUTH.

At Memphis, June 9, the colored people held a large mass meeting on Second street, at which speeches were made by Edward Shaw, H. N. Rankin and Thos. Swan, leading colored men, denying emphatically that there was any intention on the part of the colored people to get up a riot, in which they were sure to be the worst sufferers, and accusing a couple of newspapers of attempting to create strife between the two races for political effect. Resolutions to the same effect were adopted.

In Harrison county, Ky., on the 5th, a mob of masked men took Robert Breckel from the house of his employer, riddled his body with bullets, and then soaked his clothes with coal oil and set fire to them, burning the dead body. Breckel was charged with the murder of a man named Ellis about a year ago, but was out on bail. Great indignation is reported in the community against this outrage.

Judge Harris, Representative from Virginia, called at the White House Saturday to protest in the name of the people against military interference in that State, and to assure the President that as good order prevailed in Petersburg as in any other city of the Union. The President being absent from the city, he went to Attorney General Williams, who furnished him with a copy of the following telegram addressed by the Attorney General to United States Marshal Ramsdell, of Petersburg: "You are instructed to take the necessary steps to protect the property of the United States from injury, and the officers of the Government in Petersburg from any violent interference in the performance of their official duties, and to that end, if you think proper, you may summon a posse of citizens; but if these men are found inadequate for the purpose, you will be furnished upon call made by you upon me, with troops from Fortress Monroe. It is desirable not to use troops if possible."

A Levee Convention of delegates from the overflowed parishes of Louisiana has appointed R. L. Gibson, Joshua Baker, H. C. Miner, T. Tupper and John F. Wycke, a Committee to visit Washington for the purpose of getting the Federal Government to rebuild the levee, and instructed them to transmit the following to Congress:

"The greater portion of the fund of $500,000 appropriated by Congress for charity can be more effectually used by employing those who are in want upon the work of rebuilding the levee, thus securing them not only the means of present support, but at the same time a sure guarantee against a repetition of the overflow next spring."

The telegraph says: A severe tornado visited portions of Stark county, Ohio, between Paris and New Franklin, Thursday evening. It began one mile west of Paris, taking Franklin in its course, and extending to Moultrie, on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, six miles long and half a mile wide. Every house in Paris was damaged. A fine brick building at Paris was torn down and barns and farm houses were demolished. Mrs. Hill's ten acres of timber were leveled. Daniel Cooper's barn was torn to atoms. H. Swallen's five acres of orchard were uprooted, all except five or ten trees. Gerwig's four hundred and fifty to five hundred orchard trees and an acre of grapes were also destroyed. No lives were lost. There was much hail, many of the size of hen eggs. The crops are very badly damaged and fully half the wheat destroyed.

At Columbus, June 14, the quietude on the crusade question that has prevailed in that city for some weeks past was broken during the afternoon by the appearance of thirty women on the street under the leadership of Mrs. Deselem. They visited a number of saloons on High street that were in full blast. At each place they were refused admittance, but held religious services on the sidewalk.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The Post says the public worship regulation bill, now before the parliament, which is intended to restrain the ritualists, threatens to lead to coalition of the church, clergy and liberals, which may result in the attempt to replace the present member for the Oxford University, with Gladstone and Montague Bernard. Gladstone heads the opposition to the bill.

The University of Cambridge has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on James Russell Lowell, of Boston.

At London, June 11, a special dispatch from Calcutta, says the riots in the district near Darjeeling, were directed against exporters of food. The rioters were chiefly unarmed bands, and availed themselves of the excitement caused by their demonstration to plunder a number of stores. Several of the rioters were killed. The Government Commissioner has sent troops to the scene of disturbance to prevent the recurrence of riots. 200,000 persons are being relieved in Moorsherpore, where the suffering is already great, and increasing.

France.

The Gazette De France says that civil war will be the immediate consequence of the dissolution of the Assembly. It is generally thought that in the event of dissolution, the Assembly, before dispersing, will authorize MacMahon to govern some months, probably a year, without the Assembly, and will also authorize him to dissolve the next Assembly.

Archbishop Laudicrot is dead.

A large and excited crowd assembled at the Western depot in Paris, on the 11th, at the time of the departure of the Deputies for Versailles. M. Gambetta was greeted with cheers and hisses. The police attempted to disperse the throng, handling them roughly in some instances. M. Lefevre, a Deputy of the Left, was arrested, but subsequently released. A tumult arose, and Gambetta was again insulted. The police cleared the railway station, and occupied it the entire afternoon. In the Assembly, M. Boge demanded an inquiry into these riotous proceedings, which the Government promised to institute. On the return of the Deputies to Versailles, Count St. Croix struck Gambetta across the face with a stick, for which he was promptly arrested. During the session the excitement among members became intense, and parliamentary business was much impeded.

A despatch from Paris, dated June 12, says: The scenes of yesterday were repeated at the Western Depot to-day. At the time of the departure of the Parliamentary train for Versailles the populace again assembled in large numbers, and the Deputies to the Assembly were respectively insulted and cheered. The police once more dispersed the rioters, and took twelve of the more violent into custody. Four of the arrested parties were released after they had been identified, and the rest were committed for trial. So threatening was the demonstration that a body of troops were ordered to the station, and assisted the police in maintaining order.

The government has suspended the publication of Le Pays and Le Rappel (Republican) and Le Dix-Neuvieme Siecle (Conservative Republican) for a fortnight, because of violent attacks upon its policy.

Paul de Cassagnac, editor of Le Pays, says he particularly wishes to fight M. Gambetta, and adds that nine members of the editorial staff of Le Pays are willing to fight an equal number of the Republican Deputies, and will draw lots for a choice of adversaries and of arms.

About the time of the return of the Parliamentary train to Paris on the 12th, a large number of people began to assemble around the station, but the crowds were soon dispersed by the police, and there was no disturbance on the arrival of the Deputies.

The Moniteur holds England responsible for the escape of Rochefort and his companions, and declares that the British Government cannot refuse to enter upon an inquiry as to whether one of its subjects, in assisting the convicts to escape, has not transgressed the International Law.

The London Times has the following special dispatch, dated Paris, 12, midnight: The boulevards are crowded tonight. All the cafes are full of people. An immense conflagration is visible in the northern part of the city. The freight station of the Northern Railway is in flames. All the firemen of the city are hurrying to the spot, and thousands of policemen and soldiers are going in the same direction. The fire began at 10 o'clock.

The government has resolved, in addition to the temporary suppression of Le Pays, to commence proceedings against its proprietors for a violation of the press laws.

At Paris, June 13, it was reported the violence of the Bonapartists for the past few days, is a part of the conspiracy to bring about the dissolution of the Assembly and an appeal to the country through a plebiscite. Saint Croix will be arraigned before the police court for his assault upon Gambetta. A semi-official note protests against the newspaper accounts of the late difficulties as mischievously provocative of excitement and hatred, and expresses the hope that the measures already taken by the government to restore quiet and prevent further trouble will be sufficient.

The Constitutional bill prepared by the Left Centre, will be introduced into the Assembly, and "urgency" will be demanded for it. Whether an alliance has been effected between the Left and Right Centres cannot be known until the bill reaches a vote. The Moderate Left Centre will support the motion for urgency, notwithstanding the antipathy to a recognition of their Assembly's constitutional power, because it desires to secure some defense for the Republic against the Bonapartists.

The anxiety in regard to the result of the sitting of the Assembly pervades all classes. M. Clemenceau has again challenged M. de Cassagnac for insinuating that he was a coward, and had acted dishonorably, and proposes a duel between ten Republican and ten Bonapartist Deputies. M. de Cassagnac replies contemptuously that he will fight nobody but Gambetta, and that the Bonapartist Deputies cannot accept the challenge. The Government has taken vigorous steps for the suppression of both Bonapartist and Radical agitations in the barracks. The police have closed the Cafe de L'Opera on Boulevard Haussmann, because it was the rendezvous for Bonapartists.

Spain.

The London Times, in an editorial article, commenting on the communication recently sent to various powers by the Spanish Government, says: "It is a hint that the time approaches when the Spanish Government must be received within the pale of nations on terms of equality, if it be proved that the Carlist Generals are incapable of keeping the enemy at bay in Biscay and Navarre, the insurrection is likely to collapse. The limits of Carlist strength, on Carlist ground are now pretty well defined, and when the National army resumes operations it is not likely to encounter any effectual resistance. These more cheerful prospects justify the Spanish Government in making an appeal to the public opinion of the world, and should Serrano maintain himself, and constitute a stable *de facto* Government, we know of no reason why it should not be recognized, as well as MacMahon's."

At Madrid, June 13th, the Impartial newspaper said that in the event of the death of the Pope, the Spanish Government will, in the election of his successor, claim the privilege of veto, formerly accorded to the King of Castile.

Cuba.

At Havana, June 10, in consequence of the order of the Captain General designating the daily premium which is to be on gold, many brokers have given up business. The Government has firmly resolved not to issue any more bank bills on account of the Treasury, but it cannot disregard the peremptory financial demands made upon it for the coming campaign against the insurgents, and, to meet the same, it has decided to issue bonds to the amount of $5 000,000, at 8 per cent. interest, per annum, to be funded in six months, and secured on the income from the Havana lottery.

India.

At Calcutta, June 9th, reports from the famine districts state that cases of actual starvation are now rare. The number of persons employed at the various relief works are decreasing, in consequence of the rains which prevail.

At London, June 14, the Viceroy, of India, telegraphs that growing crops are favorable.

The Indian Government continues to furnish assistance to 3,500,000 natives. There can be no crop in Firhoot until December. The Government admits that some people may die before assistance reaches them.

Italy.

The American pilgrims, and the leading members of the Society for the Promotion of Catholic Interests in the United States, met on the 12th, at the Palace of Cardinal Barromo. The Cardinal made an address, praising the pilgrims for their zeal and courage, and distributed certificates of membership in the Society.—Prince Lancillatte welcomed the new members, and Bishop Dwenger returned thanks. The pilgrims have presented to the Pope, $100,000 in money, besides a coffer of gold nuggets from American mines. They leave Rome on the 20th inst.

At the reception given to the American pilgrims by Cardinal Barromo, the extension of the society for the promotion of Catholic interests to America was discussed. The Presidency of the American branch of the society was tendered to the Pope.

The Pilgrims from America have assured Cardinal Borromeo that upon their return to the United States they will advocate the organization of pilgrimages to Rome, to be made at stated periods. The Pilgrims have purchased an immense number of photographs of the Pope.

The American pilgrims paid a visit to Cardinal Barromo on the 11th, who distributed among them copies of a medal especially struck by command of the Pope in commendation of the pilgrimage. The Holy Father has deputed Signor Rossi, a distinguished Italian Archæologist and author, to accompany the pilgrims on their visits to the temples and other monuments of ancient Rome.

Panama.

Great commotion has been caused among the wealthy families of Lima by the failure of Julian Zaracondique, whose speculations proved disastrous. He had of their money, without any security whatever, over 2,300,000 roles. His assets are not one-third of his liabilities. Juan de Urgarte, in the same city, has suspended.

The Paymaster's car on the Orovo Railroad, Peru, was thrown from the track, and the paymaster and attendants fired upon, clubbed with muskets, and robbed. Previously an attempt had been made to upset the train carrying the Duke de Genoa.

Chili has been agitated over the sale of forged drafts to the Valparaiso Bank to the amount of £32,000, by A. G. Wendell, of New York.

The Trouble Among the Ohio Coal Miners.

A special from Nelsonville prepared by a very reliable reporter, dated the 11th, is as follows: About 3:40 this morning, the colored men, most of them from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, arrived here, having been collected in Columbus by different routes, Thursday night.—They were accompanied by 21 special policemen from Columbus. They passed the Nelsonville depot and proceeded directly to Longstreth's mines, half a mile below but still within the village corporation, where they found everything quiet. They were immediately placed on military duty. Arms were placed in their hands, and picket lines encircling the territory half a mile in diameter, rounding the entrance to Longstreth's mines, were established. The camp lines have been marked down, and the colored men have been patroling the outskirts all day with muskets and fixed bayonets, refusing admittance within the lines, to all not endorsed by the operators or police. About 27 are on picket duty around the hills in the rear of the works, and a reserve picket force is to be added soon.

Three of the colored men missed the special train but came down on the passenger train afterward, accompanied by James R. Spencer, who is at the head of the Columbus police force. When the train stopped at the depot several miners got aboard to talk to the negroes. The train was stopped again below town, and when Spencer and the negroes got off a shot was fired at them from a car step. The Sheriff happened to be near the man at the time, and arrested him at once. This is only violent demonstration as yet.

During the day an average of about 100 men, women and children, in sympathy with the strikers have been collected just outside the lines at the Longstreth works, but they are not allowed to cross into the camp. Any one presenting himself for admission is promptly met by a bayonet.

At a mass meeting of the union miners on the 10th, the demand of L. D. Poston for an increase of 100 inches to the bushel, was considered. The miners refuse, but agreed to recede from their basis of $2 per hundred to $1 87, which Poston accepted. During the strike, Poston has not opposed the miners demands; but he works only a few hands, and is not in the general conference of the operators. The miners say they are willing to treat with the other operators the same as with Poston, and that they have been so all through the strike, but the operators this afternoon emphasize their declaration that they will have nothing to do with union miners at any price. Sixty strikers have just arrived in procession from Carbondale, and 400 are expected from Straitsville to-night.

A second dispatch to the State Journal from Nelsonville says John Putnam, Governor Allen's Secretary, arrived there on the 10th, clothed with full authority to act. He addressed a meeting of 600 striking miners in the afternoon, laying down the law to them, counselling them to desist from encroaching on private territory, and assuring them that decisive means would be taken to suppress disorder. The miners were very distinct and decided on disclaiming any intention of violence, and unanimously expressing themselves in this manner when a vote was taken. They also declared that they would endeavor to control the miners from other places. Putnam also informed the strikers that the Sill Guards, of Chillicothe, and Lytle Guards, of Cincinnati, have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Putnam visited Fort Longstreth last evening, and was admitted within the lines.

About 7 o'clock that evening Thomas Pierce, President of the Nelsonville Union, came down the line near Longstreth Works, accompanied by 10 or 30 other persons, and addressed as many of the colored men as were in hearing, urging them to lay down their arms and join the ranks of the Union. The episode created some commotion, and one colored boy deserted. The Sheriff of Athens county is in the lines, and the police force are deputized by him, but he declined to call on the Executive until there is actual violence.

A special to the *Ohio State Journal* from Nelsonville, Friday afternoon, among other things, says: At daylight this morning the picket line of the Union miners was not visible, but soon after a party of about 100 collected near the colored forces. Care was taken to keep the main body of negroes out of hearing distance, but the strikers sat down near by and held a conversation with the negroes, urging them to join the Union. The guard was doubled, but still three colored men walked up to the guards, and, presenting their revolvers, walked over to the enemy. Whenever the guard attempted to press back the colored men, the strikers urged them the more heartily to desert, demanding to know if they were still slaves and feared to go where they pleased.

Secretary Putnam and Sheriff Warren were on the ground and advised putting the main body to work, leaving only a small party for guard duty. Arrangements were at once made to put 60 men into the mines to work, but at that time word came that a large body of strikers were marching towards the mines. Secretary Putnam and the Sheriff advanced to meet this party and found them 800 strong, headed by a brass band. Putnam addressed the party, and restrained them from proceeding further. After establishing a guard of Union miners to prevent the party from advancing towards the mines, Putnam returned and communicated to the operators his thorough confidence that he could control the strikers, and there was no fear of violence.

In the meantime the band and miners' committee had arrived, and the crowd outside the line had increased to several hundred men and women. The band struck up a familiar tune, after which Thomas Pierl, one of the Union miners, commenced a speech, warning when he saw the colored men approach the guard line, apparently undecided what to do. The guard endeavored to persuade the men to stand firm, when Pierl begged the men to come over to the strikers. Occasionally a squad of the negroes would leave the operators, then Pierl would break out with such exclamations as "Now, men, make a general rush this way," "Come ahead, and bring out the arms with you. We will be kind to you and send you home to your families." Other speakers joined Pierl, and soon the excitement among the negroes was very great. They crowded down to the lines and a general stampede seemed imminent. The operators, police, and the faithful ones among the negroes did their utmost to restore confidence, but notwithstanding their efforts several squads pressed through the lines, and were received by the strikers with loud cheering. Squads continued to drop out until 30 or 40 had deserted. The operators tried various devices to prevent the exodus, the most successful of which, was in urging the negroes to join in singing "Rally Round the Flag," and other patriotic pieces. When Pierl would commence to speak, the operators would have their men drown his voice with songs. At 10 o'clock Friday morning, the President withdrew his forces, but at 11 was seen returning to the attack. A large body of miners were not far off, seemingly awaiting orders, but the President insisted that there was no danger of violence, and that no miner would open fire.

At 2 o'clock some of the negroes who deserted have returned to their first love, and squads are seen on the road, moving both to and from the camp.

An evening special to the State Journal says there has been no special excitement during the afternoon. Part of the negroes have been mining coal, and part at work on the earthworks during the day. About 60 negroes have deserted, but some have returned to the camp very drunk. Another has been sent to Memphis for a hundred more; still others are expected to-morrow. The Lytle Guards and Sill Guards have been ordered off duty, but with instructions to be ready to come to Nelsonville, if wanted. The military company at Athens is to be increased to one hundred, and is ordered to be ready to move on short notice, if needed.

The latest advices from Nelsonville state that no outbreak need be feared to-night. The Sheriff of Athens county has a force of 25 deputies for guard duty, so as to relieve negroes, who hereafter will be put to work. The delegation of Straitsville miners say they do not expect to come to Nelsonville in a body, and it is thought if they will keep their promises, no collision will occur. If there has been any spirit of attack among the Nelsonville miners, it has been suppressed by the presence of the State authorities. It was found to-night that more than 100 negroes had deserted to the strikers.

A miner interviewed Secretary Putnam to learn whether the State would transfer the colored deserters to their homes, and so relieve the Nelsonville Union of an elephant.

A special from Nelsonville reports everything quiet. The pickets were taken off at the mines Saturday morning, and 25 Deputy Sheriffs from Athens are here, sent to preserve order. The Governor's private Secretary has issued an order requiring the President of the Miners' Union to restrain the members of the Union from going to the mines, and inducing or forcing colored men to leave. The order was obeyed. No trouble whatever is apprehended now.

A special from Nelsonville reports all quiet. Work will be resumed in the mines immediately.

A SHOCKING DUEL.

Two Tennesseans Fighting with a Double-Barreled Shot Gun and Pistols.

[From the Jackson Whig and Tribune.]

On Tuesday evening last, at five o'clock, A. J. Sellers and J. N. Patterson met by prior arrangement in the streets of Cotton Grove, a village eight miles east of this city, the former armed with a double-barrelled shot gun and two single-barrelled pistols, and the latter with a navy-six, and fought one of the most desperate duels on record. After several shots Sellers fell, bleeding from three painful wounds, one in the right shoulder, another in the right temple, and the third in the upper lip, and Patterson retired with a ball in his left side. The following are the facts:

Patterson was living with and working for one of the Sellers. On Saturay last he purchased a new suit of clothes, and on Sunday morning A. J. Sellers desired to try them on. This Patterson objected to, but still Sellers insisted that he would, and straightway went at it. Patterson then snatched the clothing from Sellers and said that no gentleman would act in that way. This Sellers promptly resented by inviting Patterson out to fight him. Patterson declined the invitation, alleging that Sellers was too large for him, and that he, Patterson, had a crippled hand. Sellers then proposed to fight it out some other way. This Patterson agreed to, saying that he would be ready next day. Next morning, Monday, Sellers seeing Patterson on the street, armed himself, and, approaching him, asked: "Are you ready?" Patterson replied, "Not yet; but I will be to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock." Sellers replied, "All right; I will be here at that time," and then went back to his home.

Patterson came to Jackson on Monday, purchased a navy six, had it carefully loaded, and returned to Cotton Grove without saying anything to anybody about his intentions. The people of Cotton Grove looked upon it as a piece of braggadocio that would end in wind. But promptly to the hour on Tuesday evening Patterson and Sellers approached each other from opposite directions, armed as above stated. When within thirty yards of each other both came to a halt, Sellers leveling his gun and ordering Patterson to throw down his pistol. Patterson refused to obey, saying that Sellers had him at a disadvantage, but fired on Sellers instantly with effect. Sellers then attempted to shoot, but both barrels of his gun snapped. Patterson fired again. Sellers steadily advancing, having thrown down his gun and resorted to his pistols, fired once, the shot taking effect in Patterson's right side. Patterson opened again rapidly, striking Sellers twice, making three times in all.

About this time Sellers fell from the loss of blood, and Patterson, thinking he had killed his man, turned and walked off, nor has his place of retreat yet been discovered. A careful examination showed that one ball entered the back part of Sellers' right arm, just below the shoulder and passed into his body, another entered his right temple and came out behind the right ear, and the other passed through his upper lip, lodging against his gums. The ball in his body could not be found.

A Rich Old Gent Frightens the Treasury.

The following curious story was to-day developed in the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and shows how a wealthy old gentleman frightened the Treasury Department and a grave committee of Congress. The House Committee on Banking and Currency have been for some time secretly investigating the source from which the large amount of fractional currency, which was first issued and known as "postal currency," has been put in circulation. The committee were apprised very early in the session through the Treasury officials, that a large amount of this currency of the first issue, unquestionably genuine, and quite fresh and new, was in circulation, and was being constantly presented for redemption. The Secret Service Department of the Government has been at work on the case for a long time in connection with the committee, and it was to-day fully established that the entire amount had been put in circulation by a very eccentric and wealthy old gentleman, who, when this first issue of the fractional currency was made, deposited a large quantity of it in a safe, and never had paid it out until very recently. The Secretary first thought of issuing a circular warning the people against taking it. It was afterward thought the original plates had been stolen.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Jour.*

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton quiet at 15c for middling uplands. Flour in buyers' favor; moderate inquiry; receipts, 25,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; quotations unchanged. Wheat slightly in buyers' favor; receipts 53,000 bu; sales 95,000 bu; 140@141c for No 2 Chicago; 145½c for No 2 Milwaukee; 146@150c for No 1 Spring. Rye steady. Corn scarcely so firm; receipts 203,000 bush; sales 96,000 bu, at 84@86c for western mixed. Barley nominal. Oats quiet and firm; receipts 36,000 bu; sales 26,000 bu at 63@65c for mixed western; 66@71c for white. Pork steady at $18 for new mess. Cut Meats steady. Beef nominal for western. Lard steady at 11½@11 7-16c for steam. Whiskey, 99c. Sugar quiet. Petroleum—5¼c for crude and 13@13¾c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, June 16.—Flour—The market is strong and prices, about as given, with Fine, $4 00; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 00@5 50; Double Extra and Fancy, $7 00@8 00, and Rye flour $5 25 per bbl. Wheat—The market has shown considerable activity; prices having a downward tendency with spot Amber selling at 132½c; seller July 132½c; No 2 Amber Michigan was not in the market. For Extra White Michigan, 150c was offered, without securing the grain. No 1 White Michigan was disposed of at 145c; No 2 White at 133c; No 1 White Wabash was not offered. For No 2, 150c was paid; No 1 Red was offered at 138c, 137c bid, no sales; No 2 Red Wabash brought 131½c; Canal Wheat, 132½c; seller July, 133c; seller August, 124c; for No 3 Red, 126c was paid. Rejected Red and Amber Illinois did not sell. Corn—The market has been quite active, with higher prices; spot High-mixed sold at 67c; seller July, 67½c; seller August, 68½c; seller September, 68¾c. Low-mixed Corn was bought at 66½c. No Grade Corn sold at 65¾c. Damaged Corn was on the market at 59c; 58c the best bid made; no sales. For Yellow Corn 65c was bid; 66c asked; no sales. White Corn has ruled dull at 71c. The market for Oats was very quiet; prices better at 52¾c for No. 1, 150½c for No 2 spot and 36¼c seller August, and 51c for Michigan. Seeds dull and prices are unchanged at $5 50@5 75 for medium and mammoth clover, and $2 50 for Timothy per bu; Flax, $2 00. Mill feed quiet with prices a shade lower at $12 50 for bran and $14 for shorts per ton. Fine middlings $15; Cornmeal and chop feed $26 per ton. Pork quiet at $18 for light and $18 50 for heavy mess per barrel, and $17 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams unchanged; sales at 14c per lb. Lard, 12@12¾c for prime in bbls per lb, and 12¾c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef ut changed, $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6¾c for best and mutton per lb. Butter—20@23c for fresh roll, 12@16c for fresh in kegs and 10@12c for common per lb. Fruits unchanged; Dried Apples, 12c; dried peaches, 20c per lb. Potatoes, 120c for peach blows and 100c for Early Rose, 100c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 12c for fresh in barrels and crates, per dozen. Beans, 100c for large white; 225c for small white; 240c for Navy white, per bushel. Poultry dressed turkeys 12@14c; dressed chickens, 9@10c per lb. Whisky, 95c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 14@15c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $15@16; Cull Boards, $12; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2.50@4.75 for sawed; shaved, $6.50; Lath $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50@55; Culls, $20@25; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@25; Ash lumber, $22; Butternut, $20@$25; Walnut flooring, $50; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber, 4c.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Flour dull and unchanged.